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The People's Press.

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# The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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JOB PRINTING

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The retired list of our navy is swelling. There are fifty Rear Admirals, fifteen Commodores, fourteen Captains, twelve Commanders, twenty Lieutenant Commanders, forty-one Lieutenants, forty-six Surgeons, twenty Paymasters, and seventy-two Engineers.

There is a good deal of abuse heaped upon Americans for sins of omission and commission performed while traveling in Europe, but it is to be set down to their credit that the American travelers are said to have been the coolest and most self-possessed class during the recent earthquakes. Their superiority to fear was marked and commented on all sides.

The drummer is not to be a taxable commodity after all. The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in a case brought from Tennessee which involves the right of one State or municipality to impose a license tax on drummers or traveling salesmen from another State seeking to sell goods by sample or otherwise. The decision is that such taxation is an interference with interstate commerce, and is therefore unconstitutional.

A Paris paper reports that the drummers and trumpeters of the German army are hard at work learning the beats and calls of the French troops. It also alleges that in many engagements in the war of 1870 the command to cease firing was often given to the French army by German buglers, and that the command to halt, sounded by the same buglers, often stopped a charge of French cavalry and placed them in a position where they could be mowed down.

Now a scientific person has explained why Hanlan is the great rower that he is. Dr. Sargent, of the Harvard gymnasium, has examined him, and says that he has "a great head and an excellent body all the way down to the legs." Judged by a standard of perfection the oarsman's legs and arms are too short. Dr. Sargent says that this defect has made Hanlan the oarsman he is, and that the power from the shoulders, back and loins, together with the immense leverage given by the short legs and arms, is what has mad him almost the perfection in build for a sculler.

The people of Dodge City, Kansas, are now marveling over the discovery of a large bone, which has recently been brought into that city from a point about sixty-five miles southwest, near the Cimarron river. This mammoth fossil was unearthed by some workmen while digging a well at the depth of about forty-five feet, and below a stratum of sandstone. The length of this colossal femur is about 6 feet 8 1-2 inches; weight, 96 pounds; circumference of shaft, 20 inches; head of bone, (femur,) 24 inches in circumference; lower end or knee, 39 inches in circumference. Further excavations will be made at an early date with the hope of discovering the entire skeleton.

Do you know that people like to be humbugged?" asked a physician of a Philadelphia *Call* reporter. "It's a fact, and a large percentage of the practice of the most successful doctors is pure humbuggery. A great many people are filled with immaginary aches and pains. They've had them for years in their imagination, and have grown to regard them with a tenacious affection. When they consult a physician about them they do not like to have the matter pooh-poohed. They do not wish to be told there is nothing the matter with them. They want to be told they are sick; to be sympathized with, and to be prescribed for. They then pay the fee willingly. Some of the best and most persistent patients I have are as sound as a dollar. I listen to their recital of their symptoms right along, prescribe some harmless as well as useless dose and charge it in my little bill. It is to this little diplomacy of mine that I attribute much of my success."

The Department of Agriculture reports an increase in the total number of horses, mules, cows and oxen owned in this country as compared with last year. The greatest increase, says *Bradstreet*, is shown in oxen, while mules show a slight excess over last year. In the case of sheep and hogs considerable decreases are shown. The following table shows the total number at this time and at a corresponding period last year:

| *Stock.* | 1886. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Horses | 12,077,657 | 12,496,743 |
| Mules | 2,052,593 | 1,117,141 |
| Milch cows | 14,235,388 | 14,552,083 |
| Oxen and other cattle | 31,275,242 | 33,511,750 |
| Sheep | 48,322,331 | 44,759,314 |
| Swine | 46,092,045 | 44,612,836 |

As to values, the decline has not been very large, being greatest in the case of cattle, which show the largest increase in number. Horses, sheep and hogs have increased in value, while mules have slightly decreased. The total values of the various classes of animals are shown in the following:

| *Stock.* | 2886. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Horses | $850,823,206 | $901,685,755 |
| Mules | 163,981,076 | 167,057,538 |
| Milch cows | 389,985,523 | 378,789,589 |
| Oxen and other cattle | 661,956,274 | 663,137,926 |
| Sheep | 92,443,867 | 89,872,839 |
| Swine | 197,309,894 | 200,043,291 |
| Totals | $2,865,150,862 | $2,400,586,938 |

The total value of all the farm animals of the country is placed at $2,400,586,988, an increase of $35,427,076 over this time last year. The greater share of the increase is due to the increased number and value of horses. The decline in the value of cows has been charged chiefly to the low price of butter.

### THE FIRST VIOLET.

Sweet violet, starred with the dew,
What wondrous pains I took
To hunt its pretty eyes of blue,
Along the babbling brook;
Sweet violet that bloomed for you
Within that sunny nook.

The loving warmth of southern skies
Shone on its mossy bed.
And soon it oped its sleepy eyes,
And raised its drooping head,
And gazed about in wild surprise
To find the snow had fled.

Blue as the waters of the bay,
Sweet herald of the spring;
To him whose skies are cold and gray,
I said, perchance 'twill bring
A dream of bursting buds to-day,
And whir of robin's wing.

—*Belle Bremer, in The Current.*

## CAMELEON.

BY ROSE H. LATHROP.

"What I am astonished at is your power over the confirmed bachelors," said Felina Drake. "You are too young for that; but something compensates, evidently."

Melly, whom some of her friends called Cameleon, was sitting over the fire in her private parlor discussing her various lovers with Felina. Fortunately Felina was engaged to be married, and was not in a position to feel envy or to watch unsympathetically the preliminary steps toward an engagement on the part of her friend. It was an event which she eagerly desired, that they might be entirely mutual in their experiences. Felina might have been jealous of the Cameleon's beauty; but the young girl was of that charming class of lovely women whose members appeal to their own sex by their perfect good nature and childlike innocence.

"Oh, I can tell you how that happens," the Cameleon responded, in her cheerful voice. "Clever Mr. Courtney told me that my face would last well, and that he had seen hundreds of belles fade in a few seasons, which had almost made a misanthrope of him."

"Well, I think it was fine distinction," Felina acquiesced. "Younger men don't think of that, and fancy that what is chiefly youth is downright beauty. But your precious countenance will certainly mature to its credit, and I can't imagine you anything but excellent, whether time pulls your face perpendicularly or horizontally! Plump or thin, pale or rosy, Cameleon, it will be sure to remain a face to conquer everybody."

Melly sighed.

"Are you sorry for anything," asked Felina.

"Why, it seems rather laborious," the young belle answered. "You see, I have got to accept one of them—these inevitable men—and it is so hard to choose. There are so many professions represented, for one thing. The handsomest and most facinating of all my admirers, in a way, is Mr. Bruce-Lyman; and you will admit that his being in preparation for a fashionable doctor of medicine is fatal. I had not been engaged to him for two days, Felina (I never told you that I did accept him at first), when he prescribed for a little cough which I quite enjoyed and would not have had cured for the world. But it was so lucky! I might have actually married him and heard all my life about drugs." Melly discussed her friend's hand-embroidery for a moment and then continued: "I suppose I rushed to the other extreme after breaking with the doctor, for I allowed Mr. William Fenimore to give me an exhaustive catalogue of his qualifications for making me a good husband. He has all his time to himself until he inherits from his father, when he must devote some attention to the estates; and he said that we could travel all over the world, and that he did not need any society but mine, and should be happy in China if I were his wife. It looked to me like too much leisure, you know, and I was afraid that he had a passion for traveling, and that I should become a thorough Arab if I married him. How could I employ Redfern in Asia? I decided positively against Mr. Fenimore. When Mr. Dalgian offered himself I was very much puzzled. Here was a fine social position, in which I should probably have been a leader from beginning to end and gone down in civic history as the beautiful Mrs. Dalgian, who entertained the elite of both hemispheres with such consummate grace. Mr. Dalgian is not by any means uninteresting. I often think of him, and the flowers he sent me were something astonishing, Felina; they showed such imaginative taste; and he insisted on my keeping this ring as an act of charity. Isn't it beautiful? He made his family call upon me, and seemed to think he had accomplished a great work for his century when they had paid me their respects. But oh, Felina, I could not endure those Miss Dalgians. I was afraid I should grow to be like them. They seemed to be inconvenienced by their ancestors, as if they had them still with them, and in a particularly paralyzing condition, either as ghosts or mummies; and they neither looked to the right nor to the left for fear of catching sight of one of the old curmudgeons. It was such a pity, but I had to tell Mr. Dalgian that I could not think of it—that I was too fond of the present."

"I must say, Cameleon, that is one of your little naughtinesses to keep the poor youth's gift on your finger. Just as long as you keep it he will think that you may relent; and I hope you will send it back to-morrow, dear. Meanwhile, give it to me," Felina felt bound to say.

The girl complied, pouting, and handing her the ring.

"Then there was Dick. Dear Dick! He had no money in particular, and his family were up-country people. But how equal to anything he was, Felina! How, he talked of anything, from apple cider to the queer old college professors when they were quizzed. I wanted dreadfully to accept Dick. But he would not give me a single definite idea of what he could offer me in the way of an establishment. He said, to be sure, that we should live in Connecticnt somewhere, at the old homestead—where I suppose the ceilings were rickety, you know—until he had made a reputation as an architect. It was very vague. It would be so nice if one were allowed to take a fine young man like Dick and give him Mr. Dalgian's position and Mr. Bruce Lyman's reputation, with Mr. Fennimore's money.

"It is to be hoped, Cameleon, that you will find some one who combines almost everything. I wish he would hasten to the front, or our chance of getting married on the same day will be very slim, indeed. I almost feel inclined to "will" you to fall in love in spite of yourself."

"Why, I *do* fall in love, dear," pleaded Melly, "but something always changes my mind. As I say, it is becoming a positive labor to consider the matter so closely, day after day. It is like skating—love is charming, but requires constant attention, or one ends a complete wreck somewhere under the ice. There's the hall bell now. I wonder if it is any one for me."

"If it is," replied Felina, "let me wait here for you, Melly. I would rather go on with my embroidery than sit by while they talk to you."

"It is some one I have not told you about," said Melly, a moment later, looking up from the card; "he has such a queer name, hasn't he! Anthony Cowl. It is quite a new experience to be admired by a man of such a name and a character which well coincides with it. Excuse me, Felina dear; and wouldn't it be funny if I came back engaged?" The Cameleon embraced and kissed her friend with genuine fervor and arranged her lovely hair at the mirror, and then swept out of room. She stood at the head of the stairs for a breath's space, and then returned to her parlor and put her lips near Felina's ear, whispering: "If Mr. Cowl would only prove irresistible!"

As Felina sewed she often smiled. It was amusing to her to guess, every few minutes, how the courtship was progressing; how the suitor with the odd name was becoming elated and how the rare young flirt upon whom he gazed was involuntarily bringing him to the denouement which had proved so fatal to a dozen other men, as if the girl's heart were Swiss machinery which could only accomplish one thing, although it seemed so human. And Felina also gave a smile to the reflection that the Cameleon herself was acting in perfectly good faith, and was most eager to discover a genuine interest in one of these admirers; but her good sense and her unlimited opportunities stood much in the way of a final decision.

"I really don't know what to say," the Cameleon hesitatingly confessed to Mr. Anthony Cowl, looking down at her lapful of black lace, as she locked her fingers together. "I do like you so much; and I think your mother is perfectly sweet. But I suppose I am awfully young to choose what my destiny snall be; and perhaps you are a little old to be my destiny; and then, I never expected so be a Mrs. 'Cowl.' It would seem so strange!" The Cameleon had a mental vision in which people talked about "the beautiful Mrs. Cowl."

"Seems to me," said her lover, with glistening eyes and flushed cheeks, glad enough to find himself in the girl's presence again after a miserable absence, "seems to me it is a pity to put me off because my name is Cowl, and I have five years more in my existence than I exactly reqire. Life is short, at any rate, and happiness is never at its climax for a very long space, no matter what our fortune is. Perhaps if you married me your happiness would be as complete for as long a season as if you married a young fellow nearer your own age. And as for name you might find people paid a good deal of respect to it when coupled with fine dinners and a box at the opera."

The Cameleon looked up at him somewhat furtively, but he caught her glance as he devoured every motion she made. He became eagerly expectant.

"I was thinking to tell the truth," said she, "that you kept your temper wonderfully under a severe test; for people usually adore their own names. I am sure I am much obliged to you for bearing with my whims, Mr. Cowl."

"Don't—don't be so gentle and encouraging," he exclaimed, "unless you will let me kiss your hand!"

Again she gazed at him from under her lashes, while her lover was on the alert to spring to his feet and kneel at her side if he saw a permission in her face.

"May I—may I kiss your hand?" he asked, with trembling lips.

"I was just thinking how very—very considerate you are of my wishes," she murmured, but shaking her hand. "I do think your mother is so sweet. Mr. Cowl," she added, irrelevantly; and then explained, with a burst of confidence: "You know what a lady would not like!" In a moment she went on: "Did you ever do anything which people told you was remarkably noble?"

"No, indeed. Why?"

Again Melly treated Anthony Cowl to a searching but subtle glance.

"You're the first man I ever met who failed to tell me so," she said, smiling. "But wouldn't you make a great sacrifice for me?"

"I hardly believe I would," answered her admirer. "A sacrifice would necessitate my being wholly absent from you, or something of the sort, to strike a death-blow to my happiness in yon. I should be a fool to make any sacrifice for you worthy of the name."

The Cameleon laughed outright.

"You seem willing to be quite honest," she commented. "But, Mr. Cowl, aren't you afraid to become engaged to me, even if I am to be persuaded, considering that I have changed my mind very often already, so that they actually call me a Cameleon? I was talking about it with your mother the last time I called, and she said that I would probably go on changing my mind until I was 20 unless something very extraordinary happened, just as a brook runs ever so irregularly down a mountain-side until it reaches a great fissure which hems it firmly in."

"Well, I shall be satisfied if you become engaged to me," Anthony Cowl replied. "I can't ask you to marry me first, you know, and have the engagement afterward, although I might prefer it. It is just possible you might really marry me, after all."

"I suppose I am very ambitious," Melly remarked. "I suppose I have such a sense of my own importance that I think only of myself and believe that nothing is good enough for me."

"I certainly don't feel good enough for you," Cowl declared, with a little sigh. "But I don't pay so much attention to that. I love you with my whole soul, as the most beautiful woman I could ever dream of seeing; and a woman with a look in her eyes and a tone in her voice that awakened something in my heart that gives me the greatest joy I ever felt. You're just the sort of woman to grow nobler and stronger every year and face the misfortunes of life as bravely as if you were a sister of mercy."

The Cameleon turned a little toward him. "Why, don't I seem frivolous in the extreme?" And isn't that agreeable to you?"

"Who dares call you frivolous?" cried Anthony Cowl, springing up.

"Oh, I shouldn't know what to do with myself if I was anything but silly and easy-go-lucky," she protested, merrily smiling. "Oh, I am so sorry! For I see that you would tire of my frivolity!"

"If you would only promise to be my wife!" he exclaimed, citting down nearer to her, and gazing deeply into her eyes.

"Bless me, I never do that! I just consent to be 'engaged,' and they go to papa and have a talk; and then, in a few days, I tell papa that I have been forgetting an objection, and he will have to manage to break the engagement for me."

The Cameleon looked so innocent, startled, and half-amused that Cowl burst out laughing.

"Ah, well," he said, "it will not be very hard for you to become engaged to me, then, will it? That is all I ask, with all its risks and possible calamity. Let me hear you say that you 'engage' yourself to me and I will rejoice very much, and call every day, and leave it to your generosity to do me justice, and weigh my love at your leasure."

Melly sagely shook her head.

"If it only wasn't for Dick," she sighed, sinking back into an attitude of dejected musing.

"'Dick' is of no consequence," Anthony Cowl calmly answered. "Let him go, and give your hand to me."

She had covered her eyes for an instant, but she quickly glanced up. She laughed, blushed, and clapped her hands in delight.

"Why, I certainly thought that would make you angry!" she confided to him, giving him a melting look. "I wonder what your mother could have said to you about me! Did she tell you anything that we had said?"

"She only told me you were in every way adorable."

"I thought possible she had seen now much I c-cared——" All at once the Cameleon held out one of her hands to her enchanted lover, with a radiant face and lowered eyes. "You may kiss it!" she said.

It was a love-match.—*The Epoch.*

### Superstitions About Birds.

Among the negroes the moaning dove moans to save a man's soul. To kill one of these doves is a sign of death, but more frequently of the death of a child. A buzzard or a crow on a housestep is believed by the same people to be an invariable sign of death or disaster; a visit at the door from a rooster, the approaching visit of a friend; the noise of the screech-owl, or "shivering" owl, is a bad omen of many interpretations; while, if the common owl hoots on your right, good luck will follow, but bad luck should he take up his position on the left and hoot therefrom.

In France the handsome white owl, with its beautiful plumage, is accepted everywhere as a forerunner of death. The reputation of all night birds, great or small, is no better; but Southern imagination has discovered a remedy for all their spells. It consists of throwing a pinch of salt into the fire as soon as their sound is heard.

In the south of Germany the crow bespeaks good luck; but, in France, anything but that if seen in the morning. The same with the magpie—ill luck if it flies on your left; if, on the contrary, on the right, you may be assured that the day will be a fortunate one. In England the influence of the appearance of this saucy bird upon current events is governed by the numbers in which he appears, and is thus summed up:

"One for sorrow;
Two for mirth;
Three for a wedding;
Four for a birth;"

and so on.

If a chaffinch perches on your window sill beware of treachery.

In the Tyrol many of the country people wear an eagle's tongue in an amulet, as a preservative against giddiness in climbing the mountains. If you have money in your pocket when you hear the cuckoo for the first time, it is a good omen, and you will have your pockets well lined during the year; if, on the contrary, you have no money, cultivate your friends, for you will be in need of their assistance before long.

They say in Normandy that the missel-thrush speaks seven languages; and in Languedoc, the shepherd who kills a wag-tail will shortly witness the death of the finest sheep in his flock. In Saintonge they believe the goatsucker hatches its eggs by merely looking at them.

The blackbird which crosses your road brings you good luck.

No physician should fail to procure a bed of partridge feathers. A patient laid upon such a bed, no matter what his disease, will never die of it, although he will not necessarily get well.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

### A Calculation About Eggs.

"If I owned all the hens in this country," said the marketman, as he counted out a dozen eggs and put them in a customer's basket, "and a place to pasture them, I would ask just ten years in business and I'd be the boss millionaire."

"How's that?"

"How's that! Maybe you don't know young man, that over 26,000,000 cackles each day, announcing the birth of the same number of eggs, kept the farmer boys busy last year gathering in the efforts of 36,000,000 hens. But they did. Well, these efforts for 365 days resulted in 9,600,000,000 separate and distinct eggs, or 800,000,000 dozen, as near as I can calculate. Now it took just 750,000,000 dozen of those eggs to supply the demand for Tom and Jerries, puddings, hard and soft boiled eggs, eggnog, and ham and eggs at that. I figure that thirty cents was about the average price. Thirty cents a dozen for 750,000,000 dozen climbs up to the comfortable little purse of $225,000,000. There's nothing mean about me, and if I had the handling of those offerings of the nation's hens I'd be satisfied with a profit of two cents on a dozen.

"Last year must have been a good one for people visiting in the country, for folks boiled, fricasseed, and roasted something like 600,000,000 chickens, young and old. That used up the little balance of 50,000,000 dozen eggs. That 50,000,000 dozen were turned into chickens that gobbled up $300,000,000 of the hard-earned coin of this realm, ciphering the thing down close, at fifty cents a chicken. I don't deal in poultry, but from the size of the diamond pins of the ones that do, I don't hesitate a minute to say that there can't be less than five cents profit on every chicken they sell. Last year new York took 25,000,000 dozen of eggs to satisfy her, and she paid $9,000,000 to get them. Now, New York State only keeps hens enough to lay about 8,000,000, and so, of course, we have to go knocking around all over the country and part of Canada to keep up with the cry for eggs. It would take all the eggs that New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts hens are responsible for to supply this city with all the eggs it wants. The 25,000,000 eggs used here last year, if laid in a single line, one after another, without a hair's space between them, would reach from Boston to San Francisco. I tell you there's a big thing waiting for some one who can get a corner on eggs."—*Missouri Republican.*

The Scandinavians, one of the chief branches of the Teutonic people, do not figure in history until the ninth and tenth centuries when they appear as the Norsemen.

## BUDGET OF FUN.

### HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

#### A Clever Ruse—Getting Even—Rough on Gus—Replying in Rhyme—He Did Know—Amusing a Millionaire.

He paid his dollar at the door and took his seat, deluded man; and subsequently to explore that crowd for beauty he began.

And 'twas a pleasant sight to see so many maidens at the play; and glad he was, indeed, that he came hither for his holiday.

The subtle perfume in the air—sweet, smiling lips, cheeks rosy-hued—bewilderingly present there, enough to urge a melting mood.

The music thrills, the lights are dim, the curtain rises slow thereat; when lo! appears in front of him, a maiden and a monster hat.

"Ho, ho! ha, ha!" he hears the sound—hears mimic tempests roar and rage; he bobs he twists, he wriggles round, but can't see orchestra or stage.

"My love, to see thee die at last—oh, death indeed, thou hast thy sting." He hears the speeches of the cast, but cannot see a blessed thing.

Blim—bang! Explosions next engage—a conflagration's lurid glint; and then he mutters in his rage, some words it wouldn't do to print it.

"I've paid my dollar just to be shut out by such a thing as that! Ah, ha!" he cried, "I think I see a scheme to play upon that hat!"

"Excuse me, madame," next he said, "but will you be so very kind and take that business off your head, so we may see who sit behind?"

She only turned—and such a look! Enough to crush a statue flat. And he, poor chap! he fairly shook—but she retained her monster hat.

Poor chap! he turned a fiery red. "Now!" he exclaimed, "she'll have a fit!" He clapped his hat upon his head, then waited for a little bit.

Then "those behind" at once begin to raise an awful row thereat, which only makes the fellow grin. "Take off that hat! ! ! Take off that hat! ! ! ! "

Now when in front the maiden heard these words her mind was sore distressed; for not perceiving, she inferred the protest was to her addressed.

So in confusion she untied her hat and blushed at sounds of mirth. "And now," the scheming fellow cried, "perhaps I'll get my dollar's worth."

—*Chas. M. Snyder, in Siftings.*

### Getting Even.

Mrs. De Ping has invited her relatives to dinner, in acknowledgment of courtesies shown during a two weeks' visit the summer before.

He (after the sixth course)—"I'm blowed if I can eat another morsel!"

She (nudging him under the table, and in a whisper)—"Onbutton yer vest, Ezry. It's th' only chance we'll hev ter git even with um fer another year."—*Judge.*

### Rough on Gus.

Something very unpleasant occurred to Gus Snobberly, a dude, at a fashionable New York restaurant, and he will go there no more. The large room was crowded with people, most of whom knew Gus, so he said, in a loud, imperious voice:

"Waitaw, I ordered some brains a while ago, but I've not got them yet. I see you have fried oysters. Bring me a dozen when you fetch the brains."

"A dozen fried oysters for the man who hasn't got any brains yet," called out the waiter, in a voice that could be heard by everybody in the dining-room.—*Siftings.*

### Replying in Rhyme.

In a neighboring town lives a somewhat eccentric preacher, who has been holding revival meetings for some weeks. Among others who attended was a busy little man whose eccentricity ran in the direction of poetry, insomuch that nearly everything he said was done up in rhyme. His actions one night gave the preacher reason to think that he had been drinking, so he approached our busy little friend, and grasping him by the arm, said in an emphatic manner:

"You are tight."

The busy little man looked up into the face of the preacher and without a moment's hesitation replied:

"I'm neither tight, nor am I loose;
I'm Johnny Knox, from Syracuse."

—*Dansville Breeze.*

### He Did Know.

Pater familias (who has invited his daughter's beau to have a little refreshment)—"What'll you have, John? A little ham, cold roast beef, cold chicken or—?"

John (a true Bostonian)—"Ain't those baked beans in that dish?"

P.—"They are. Have some?"

Daughter's Little Brother (who has been permitted to sit up a little while longer than usual)—"Ha, Jennie, I've caught you. I thought you were telling me a lie at the time."

Jennie—"What do you mean, Johnnie?"

Johnnie—"He picked 'em out in a jiffy."

Jennie—"Picked out what? Who?"

Johnnie—"Your beau. He picked out the beans himself, and you told me he didn't know beans—"

Pater familias (in a voice of thunder)—"Johnnie, go to bed!"

Johnnie (bursting into tears)—"She did, pa, she did. She said he didn't know beans or he would have proposed long ago."

[Tableau.]—*Boston Corrier.*

### Amusing a Millionaire.

A famous millionaire sat on the edge of a table in the Casino at Newport one night and stared at his boots in dismay.

"Yaw!" he yawned in an excess of boredom as he raised his eyebrows and rammed his hands deep into his pockets. "It's slow; monstrously slow."

Apparently it was. One or two men in faultless attire smoked near the window. Others sprawled in languid desperation in the deep arm-chairs, and an eminent stock speculator added drowsiness to it all by snoring with subtle but penetrating regularity in the corner. It was a sultry night, and the negro waiters mopped their black faces as they whispered together in the corridor. The ennuied millionaire could almost hear the lapping of the water in the harbor against the sides of his beautiful steam-yacht. His horses moved uneasily in the heat without and rattled the big pole chain impatiently.

It was nearly midnight in the Queen of American watering-places, and nothing was going on! The millionaire kicked his heels peevishly against the table and motioned to one of the waiters. They all scrambled forward in such haste that the oldest one slipped and almost fell. The great man smiled, whereat a wave of joy passed over the dusky group, and all but one retired with teeth in full review. Who is unhappy when a millionaire smiles?

"Is the champagne well iced?" asked the man of means, good-naturedly.

"It is indeed, sah. De las' bot'le wuz froze dead hard."

"Bring me some."

When the waiter poured it out it was so cold that it dribbled slowly into the glass and sent up a milk white mist almost as thick as the foam that raced to the top of the glass, while the dew gathered in beads on the bottle. The millionaire smiled gently as he gazed at the champagne, and then he glanced at the panting waiter.

"Would you like to shiver, Thomas?" he asked solemnly.

"Me, sah?" said the waiter with a chuckle. "Dere aint not'in in dis heah wuld ud make me shivah t'night, sah—no'n'deedy."

"Oh, yes, there is."

"Scuse me, sah, but I'm roastin', I am, 'n I don' b'lieve I'll evah be col' again."

"I'll make you shiver in two minutes by the watch, or I'll give you fifty dollars."

"Go ahead, sah!"

Without more ado the millionaire took the champagne bottle from the other's hand, turned it upside down, thrust it calmly down the back of the darkey's neck, and left it there, while the champagne dripped gently down the waiter's spine. Then, watch in hand, he waited while the loungers sat up, and the waiters moved in from the corridors with their eyes fairly starting from their heads.

"Don' you shivah, yo fool," said the foremost of them in a hoarse whisper to Thomas. "'F y' do I'll—I'll kick yo' head offen y' body, shuh! Y' got a chance f' ter pay me dem seving dollahs now, an' if y' miss it I'll lam y'—I will fer a fac'"

Meanwhile the waiter stood there with pursed lips, staring eyes, and clenched fists. His head was bent forward, and his legs spread apart, while his breath came in mighty snorts. The loungers were crowding round with their watches in their hands, making bets rapidly, while the time wore slowly away. Presently the millionaire shouted:

"One minute!"

"Oh!" moaned Thomas in a voice like the soulful roar of a cavern by the sea, "I'm a-goin, I'm a-goin!"

"Remember dem seving dollyehs!"

There was an awful hush, the sound of the grinding of teeth, a wild "Huh-wu-wu-whoooo!" followed by helpless chattering, and Thomas stood shaking like an aspen leaf, with one eye turned appealingly on the seven-dollar man, while the other sought the face of the millionaire. One after another the waiters essayed the test, and for two hours the Casino was the liveliest spot in America. Then the famous millionaire climbed contentedly to the seat of his cart, and murmured as he drove homeward in the moonlight "It wasn't so monstronsly slow after all."—*New York World.*

### A Soldier's Thrilling Escapes.

"I have been twice prepared for burial. My right arm was shot off and a shell took off a large slice of my chin and knocked out five front teeth," exclaimed an ex-Confederate veteran yesterday.

The speaker was, during the War, an Orderly Sergeant in the Third Georgia Regiment.

"Yes, I saw some pretty tough fighting during the War," continued the one-armed veteran, "and had many hair-breadth escapes. I was engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a Yank at the Battle of Gettysburg, who had succeeded in putting a bullet in my right side. It was a fierce struggle, but I got the drop on him and he fell in his tracks with a ball in his heart. I was taken to the hospital afterward and dropped into a comatose condition, and was reported dead. I was all ready for burial when I awoke and convinced the attendants of their error. My sister had been previously advised of my death and she went into mourning.

"My second perilous adventure was at the battle of Spottsylvania. I had been offered the Captainey of the company, but declined, having a much better position. Well, as it happened, the Captain had been killed, and I took the lead. We found our path obstructed by a line of Federals, the leader of which picked me out for a target. His aim was unerring, for my right arm was shattered from the elbow down by three minie balls. I felt mad, you may be sure, and with my left I blazed away at him, putting a bullet right square between his eyes. Just then a shell exploded within a few feet of where I was standing, tearing away part of my chin and some front teeth. Once more I was taken to the hospital, remained unconscious for a whole day, and when I awoke found myself about to be thrown into a ditch that had been dug as a receptacle for the dead.

"It has been said that a soldier in battle is never sure of his aim, but those two Federals I shot and killed when within a few feet of me."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

### A Peculiarity of the Insane.

In a paper entitled "The Handwriting of the Insane," recently read in Philadelphia, Mrs. Henry Hazlehurst said that the giving away of the mind in an educated person was often shown in bad spelling, blotting, frequent erasures, the absurd use of parentheses, italicization, and underscoring in excess. Insane pride and obstinacy take to capitals, and, it is said, make frequent use of the letter "P," which becomes perfectly enormous. Many of these indicia were to be found in the handwriting of ex-Sheriff Rowan, who recently became insane. In him, too, was noted another peculiarity, a tendency to commence at the right instead of the left hand side of the paper, this being carried so far that often he would not leave himself room on the paper to complete even his signature.

### Little John's Experiment.

Little John, aged two years, was of such a courageous nature that his mother said he feared nothing seen or unseen. His mother related to him the story of the naughty children who said to the prophet: "Go up, thou bald head," and were immediately eaten up by bears. He listened with wide-eyed and open-mouthed attention. When she had finished he meditated a short time, and then, with an evident determination in his infant mind to test the truth of that story, slid down from her lap, and putting his head under her dress for protection, said in solemn tones: "Go up, thou bald head." As no bears appeared, I fear his doubts exist to this day.—*Babyhood.*

Green and heliotrope are a favorite combination which is worn by fashionable Paris.

### HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

#### Recipes.

SOFT CORN BREAD.—A heaping pint of good, fresh corn meal, piece of lard size of small egg, half teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk to make thick batter, one teaspoonful of sugar, salt to taste; beat two eggs till very light; stir into the batter. Then from a boiling teakettle pour in water till batter is very thin. Bake in earthenware and serve in same dish with spoon.

CHICKEN PIE CRUST.—One egg, six tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, three teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. This makes just enough for a pie made of one chicken. After the chicken is cooked, put it, with gravy slightly thickened, into an earthen baking dish; stir the ingredients mentioned above together, and spread over the chicken.

VERMICELLI SOUP, SPANISH STYLE.—Take one large but lean-meated soupbone, cover with one gallon of water, and boil for three or four hours, carefully skimming the same. Then add a quarter of a peck of tomatoes, or a tumblerful of canned tomatoes, half pound of vermicelli, and a large piece of ginger root. Season to taste, preferably with cayenne pepper.

CHEESE STRAWS.—Take a quarter of a pound of puff-paste and a quarter of an ounce of parmeson cheese (or any other good cheese) grated very fine, a little salt and cayenne pepper mixed; sprinkle the cheese, salt and pepper over the paste and roll it two or three times; cut it into narrow strips about five inches long; bake them in a slow oven and send them up very hot.

SAGO PUDDING.—One pint of milk, three teaspoonfuls of sago, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, four eggs. Soak the sago in water two hours, then put the milk on the stove and stir the sago in; add the butter and sugar after it is cold; stir in the whites and yolks of the eggs beaten separately. Bake.

COMMON POTATO SALID.—Small potatoes, which are wasteful to peel and cook with larger ones, should be sorted out for salads. Boil them in their skins, and (while warm) peel and slice them thin. Mince chives, parsley and onion very fine and strew it over the potatoes in the salad-bowl. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour over two or three spoonfuls of oil, aud moisten the whole with vinegar and water mixed, that it may may not be too sour. Chives or onions may, of course, be omitted. Several things are mixed with potato salad, both for flavor and appearance, such as pickled beetroot sliced, a fresh cucumber sliced as usual, a Dutch herring cut up small, or a few sardines minced. Only one of these things, be it understood, and it should be mixed with the potatoes before the oil and vinegar.

#### Things to Know.

Cistern water may be purified by charcoal put in a bag and hung in the water.

Whiting or ammonia in the water is preferable to soap for cleaning windows or paint.

The lustre of morrocco may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with sponge.

To prevent drain pipes from stopping up pour a hot solution of potash into the pipes every month or two.

The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipes.

In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces. The paper collects the dust but does not soil the carpet.

Use great care when pickling or preserving in a brass kettle. Scour the kettle just before using, and never let food stand in it after it is cooked.

Galvanized iron pails for drinking water should not be used. The zinc coating is readily acted upon by water, forming a poisonous oxide of zinc.

Coats and cloak should be hung away on the little wire frames costing from five or ten cents, which comes for that purpose. The frames should first be covered with some soft materinl to prevent the garments from breaking over their edges.

Ivory may be cleaned with a new soft toothbrush, soap and tepid water, then dry the ivory and brush well, dip the latter in alcohol and polish the ivory until it has regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint, dry the object in a heated place. If age has yellowed it place the object under a bell jar, with a small vessel containing lime and muriatic acid, set the whole in the sunshine.

Dissolve a teaspoon of alum in a quart of water. When cold, stir in flour to thicken and a pinch of resin, with half a dozen cloves. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water; pour the flour mixture in stirring well. When the consistency of mush pour it into an earthen vessel, lay a cover over, and set it in a cool place. When needed for use take out a portion and soften with warm water. This paste will keep a year.

#### Conjuring Back the Buffalo.

While the Crow Indians have taken up stock raising in Montana, with reluctance, they have never given up the idea that the buffalo would some day return to them. They breed and raise cattle only as a last resort. The appearance of a few buffalo sets them wild with joy.

A regular practice of the tribe since the practical annihilation of the buffalo has been to hold a great medicine dance annually for the purpose of bringing the bison back. They believe that these animals have retreated to the caves in response to some order of the Great Spirit, whom they have offended, and they will not be convinced that they have been destroyed. At their last medicine dance the pow-wow was unusually demonstrative, and the head men expressed the opinion that the buffalo would soon return. Singularly enough, a few days later a small herd of scrawny buffalo was seen near the camp, and the Crows, with shouts, fell on them and soon dispatched them all. After the sport was over the Indians returned to camp, and, congratulating themselves that their medicine was very strong, made more of ir, and continued their incantations for several days. No more buffalo appearing, they gave up the task of conjuring them, but will renew it at their next dance.—*New York Sun.*

#### His Choice.

A teacher in the primary department of a village school asked the children to name the fruit each one liked best.

One liked peaches, another pears, a third grapes, and so on until a little fellow at the foot of the class was reached. Almost every kind of fruit known to juvenile minds had been named two or three times, but Tommy, with a smack of his lips, indicated his choice by saying: "Mashed taters, ma'am!"

### COMING!

The summer is coming, my love so fair!
I hear its step in the fragrant woods;
I know by spring's strange, fitful moods,
And a hushed expectancy that broods
Like a wondrous presence everywhere.

The summer is coming, O love of mine!
When the earth will go whirling nearer the sun,
And the currents of life more deeply run,
And the symphonies by spring begun
Swell into harmonies more divine.

A day is coming! (Ah, how you start
And blush rose-red and droop the eye!)
And many will carelessly pass it by,
Unheeding its beauty as, sweetly shy,
It nestles in summer's warm heart.

That day shall be best of a thousand, dear!
For my queen will come to her rightful throne,
And my heart's domain shall be all her own,
As, into a world untried, unknown,
We haste with no thought of regret or fear.

Weary the hours from my love apart!
Then up, O time! and with hurrying feet
Bring us the guerdon so fair and sweet,
That day of days, with joys replete,
Plucked from the summer's throbbing heart

—*George Russell Lewis, in Current.*

## PITH AND POINT.

An unsteady man, like an unsteady light, is apt to go out nights.—*Burlington Free Press.*

If there is any one who should be "rapped in slumber," it is the man who snores.

"Now, then," said the dancing-master, when he was setting his clock, "all hands around."

It seems paradoxical, but it is true, that floating debts will sink a corporation.—*Tid-Bits.*

After all, there is no reason

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

Entered assecond-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]


## THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

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The Press entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—A cotton factory is to be established at Louisburg.

—Over 1,000 miles of railroad has been laid during the first quarter of 1887.

—April 14th commemorated the 26th anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter

—The 26th of this month is the sixty-eighth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America.

—Minister Jarvis and wife sailed from Newport News for Rio Janeiro, on Saturday, the 16th.

—There is strong opposition to the inter state law passed at the last session of Congress.

—An African king named Mwanga, eighteen years old, is reported as having a thousand wives!

—An edition of the Bible in two volumes, the first book ever printed, was sold in London a short time ago for $18,000.

—Twenty-two years ago, April 14th, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated while attending Ford's Theatre in Washington City.

— It is stated that President Cleveland has accepted an invitation to attend the Piedmont Fair in Atlanta, Ga., in October.

—Henry A. Carey, of New York, an undergraduate of Harvard, has given that institution $25,000 toward the erection of a building for a swimming bath.

—The New York State Assembly has passed a law by which the heirs of a person killed in a railroad accident may recover up to $10,000, instead of $5,000 as at present.

—Secretary Bayard has handed the Chinese minister a Treasury warrant for $147,000, indemnity for the victims of the raid on the Chinese in Wyoming Territory.

—The United States Treasury refused to receive a number of notes sent for redemption which had a hole punched in them by the senders or the express company.

—Dr. John M. Hutchings, proprietor of the Star Tobacco Warehause, of Danville, Va., was accidentally killed one day last week by the discharge of a pistol which he had on his person.

—An equestrian statue of Albert Siduey Johnston was unveiled at New Orleans, last week, with imposing ceremonies. A number of prominent men delivered addresses on the occasion; among them Jefferson Davis.

—The Wilmington *Star* says: "This is the year, according to German astronomers, when a very remarkable star will be visible. It is said that the star that Tycho Brahe discovered the 11th of November, 1572, has a periodicity of 315 years. It is known as Nova Stella—the New Star, and its brightness is of wondrous splendor.

—Foreigners own about 20,000,000 acres of land in different parts of the United States—that is, an area nearly equal to that of Ireland. President Cleveland has signed a bill which prohibits any further purchase of aliens. We have no more land than we need for ourselves, and alien ownership is an unmitigated evil.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Thomas Stanley, a blind war veteran, who had been receiving a pension of $24 a month, was found dead in a saloon at New York, and his death is ascribed to excessive joy at the prospect of receiving a pension to $72 per month and arrears estimated at between $6,000 and $7,000.

—Last week in Union City, Tennessee, John Thomas, a negro, was taken from the hands of the court which was trying him for assaulting a young white girl and hung him over a beam in a court room. It was done in open day light by undisguised men, who cannot be punished for their crime, because the lynching was generally commended.

—*Morning News.*

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May is bright and attractive. The steel plate represents the now fashionable "Five o'clock Tea.". The black and colored fashion pages are good and show all the latest novelties. New serial story, and other attractions make an excellent number.

$2 a year. Club with Press $3.

—The State Medical Society was in session in Charlotte last week. Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of this place, President of the Society, delivered the annual address which was ordered to be published. The following elections were made: President—Dr. T. D. Haigh, Fayetteville; Vice Presidents—Drs. W. T. Ennett, Burgaw, J. B. Dunn, Raleigh, Thos. E. Anderson, Statesville; Secretary—J. M. Baker, Tarboro; Treasurer—C M. Poole, Salisbury; Orator—S. D. Booth, Oxford; Essayist—W. C. Galloway, Snow Hill. The next annual meeting will be held in Fayetteville on the 2nd Tuesday in May, 1888.

### Excitement in Raleigh.

Last Saturday evening there was considerable excitement in Raleigh, owing to a mutiny in the Penitentiary. The cause of the trouble was as follows:

In the evening, while the convicts were in the yard Jim Lewis, a negro prisoner, became obstinate and refused to obey orders, and when the guard attempted to put him in the dark cell he drew a knife and made threats to kill Col. Hicks and defied the guard. He was finally knocked down, disarmed and taken to the hospital, whereupon the convicts showed symptoms of a mutinous spirit, gathering in the rear yard and on the cell-block corridors and shouted and yelled, but refused in a body to enter the cells; thereupon the call for the troops and police was sent. But notwithstadding all this a large number of convicts refused to enter the cells, and remained in the corridors and blocks all night under a strong guard. All quiet now.

—The High Point *Enterprise* of the 1st inst. says. About ten years ago a young man by the name of Hilderly Lucas left his home in Randolph county and went to the lead mines in Kansas, taking with him all his effects, which consisted of about $125 in money, which he had made by hauling tar to this place. He died a short time since, and left property and money to the amount of about $52,000, which will go to his mother and brother and sisters who still live in Randolph county. The administrator of the estate has been here, and made arrangements to deposit the money in the national bank to the credit of the Lucas heirs. Lucas' mother had not heard from him in a long time and had given him up as dead.

### Imperial Foot Washing.

On Maundy Thursday, agreeably to ancient custom and in remembrance of the Last Supper, the Emperor of Germany went through the form of washing the feet of twelve deserving old men in one of the halls of the Imperial palace in Vienna. The united ages of the veterans on this occasion aggregated 1,074 years. Four were nonogenarians. The old men, clothed in the traditional costume and barefooted were seated on a line of benches. The Emperor passed before them, escorted by his household dignitaries, and poured a little water from a silver pitcher upon each outstretched foot. He dried it afterward with a towel. Every veteran was then presented with a small bag of money and some food Usually the Empress completes the ceremony by washing the feet of twelve deserving aged women, but this year the function had to be omitted as Her Majesty is away on one of her eccentric pleasure trips. The old ladies got their bounties all the same and were perhaps spared some twinges of rheumatism.

—ST. NICHOLAS for May opens with a beautifully engraved frontispiece, "Caterina of Venice, the daughter of the Republic," illustrated "Historic Girls," one of the best features of the magazine. Juan and Juanita and Jenny's Boarding House are becoming more and more interesting. Winning a Commission is a characteristic sketch of West Point. Sherman's March to the Sea is briefly given and finely illustrated. The Brownies are out boating, Jack in the Pulpit discourses wisely and the Puzzle Department contains new and intricate work. It is a good number.

### Destructive Fires.

Large fires are reported in the pine forests in Richmond county, near the town of Rockingham, N. C. Much valuable timber and fencing has been destroyed. The loss is probably $6 000 or $7,000. The fire at one time threatened the town of Hamlet.

Near Pikeville, Wayne county, Taylor Eatman and his family, consisting of a wife, daughter and two sons, were seated in their dwelling when a terrible thunderstorm swept over it. A bolt of lightning struck the house, setting it on fire, and throwing the inmates in all directions. Mrs. Eatman and her son John, aged 13 years, returned first to consciousness. The son, with rare presence of mind, extinguished the fire. It was found that the lightning had killed Eatman and a seven year-old son, who had been seated near a window. The barn was found to be on fire, but the brave boy ran there and saved a mule and buggy. The barn, with forage, goats and hogs was destroyed.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 18.—A special to the *Advance* from Seven Mile Ford, Symythe county, says: The house of a man named Browles near here was destroyed by a fire last night, in which two of his daughters, aged 19 and 21, were burned to death and three others were so badly injured that they cannot survive. The fire was caused by defective flues.

A negro living near Greenville Ala., went off at night, leaving five children, the oldest eleven years of age, locked up in the house. While he was absent the house caught fire and the children were all burned to death,

—The recent celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Peabody gift at the State Normal College in Nashville, called out a letter from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston, secretary pro tem. of the fund, in which he says that during the 20 years the amount expended for education has been $1,629,249, distributed as follows: Alabama, $95,200; Arkansas, $103,475; Florida, $72,075; Georgia, $123,127; Louisiana, $96,870; Mississippi, $88,303; North Carolina, $138,315; South Carolina, $77,950; Tennessee, $306,975; Texas, $122,380; Virginia, $267,599; West Virginia, $137,010.

—Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

### The Revenue Act.

Wilmington Star.

Sheriff Manning has received from the State Treasurer an official copy of the revenue act recently enacted by the Legislature. There are but few changes from the former act, but some of these are important. It increases the tax on merchandise brokers and liquor dealers, and reduces the tax on marriage licenses from one dollar to fifty cents each.

In relation to merchandise brokers the law says: "A merchandise broker who shall engage in business indicated in this section (shall sell or attempt to sell goods, wares or merchandise of any description by wholesale, with or without samples,) shall, before soliciting orders, pay to the State treasurer one hundred and fifty dollars for each county in which he may conduct his business, and present to the auditor a receipt therefor, and the auditor is directed to issue to said merchandise broker a license which shall operate one year from its date, and he shall be subject to all the penalties and restrictions provided in this section." In the former revenue act no distinction was made between merchandise brokers and drummers; they were taxed alike $100 each, and the payment of this tax exempted them from any other license tax, either State, county, city or town.

The purchase tax on merchants is the same—one tenth of one per cent on the total amount of purchases in or out of the State. Liquor dealers, however, are this year taxed under a separate section which provides that dealers in spirituous liquors, vinous or malt liquors, shall in addition to the ad valorem tax on stock pay a tax of one-half of one per centum on the total amount of their purchases, and as the county levies the same tax as the State, their total tax on purchases this year will be one per cent.

The retail liquor license is the same as last year. It is payable, however, semi-annually instead of quarterly and a provision is inserted in the law which recites "that counties may levy not more than as much tax as the State, under the provisions of this section." The old law provided "that counties may levy not more than half as much as the State."

In relation to the tax on theatres or opera houses, the law is similar to the one previously in force, with the exception that the tax is made payable to the sheriff to be divided, one-half to be paid to the State and one half to the county. Under the old law no portion of the tax was paid to the county.

### Destructive Prairie Fires.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., April 12.—Reports of loss of property from prairie fires during the terrible wind storm of Friday and Saturday continue to come in. Eighteen miles west of this city, a tremendous fire started and swept the country for miles. Henry Strallon, George Tallor, Jno. Jacobson, and P. M. Hall lost their houses and contents and also their barns, farm machinery, grain and stock. James Hutchins, C. E. Greeland, W. S. Brooks, Wm. Igos, and and Edward Walker lost their barns and contents. Other losses are indefinitely reported. It is the most destructive fire that ever visited this part of the country, and the total loss will exceed $100,000.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A special from Atchison, Kan., says: No less than 15 persons have been burned to death by the prairie fires, which starting near Nicodemus, Graham county, have swept northeast on an air line into Norton county, destroying everything in its path; that in places from 2½ to 7 miles wide, a great roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous sheets under the impetus of a high wind that prevailed all day and night Saturday, starting on the south fork of Solomon river, in Graham county, swept north to the north fork which it crossed at Edmonson station on the Central Branch railroad in Norton county, and at last accounts it was still sweeping towards the northwest diagonally across Norton county in the direction of Decatur, adjoining the county on the west, carrying death and destruction in its path. Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burnad, and thousands of tons of hay, corn and wheat, and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. People living along the line of the fire have been left homeless and destitute. It is impossible as yet, to learn the names of those who perished. Tremendous excitement prevails all through the burned district, which extends a distance of over 60 miles in length by two to seven miles in breadth, with the fire still spreading to the northwest.

### The Mormons Must Go.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 15.—Some weeks ago a party of Mormon elders came from Tennessee into the western part of this State. They at once began work in making converts, and particularly among the women. This excited great indignation on the part of the people in parts of Buncombe and Henderson counties. An organization properly officered, has been effected for the expulsion of these Mormons.

The latter have been duly notified to leave immediately. If they do not do so, a dose of tar and feathers will be used, and perhaps worse punishment inflicted. The people are in earnest and mean to expel the Mormons this time. For six years parties of Mormons have been at work in the mountain section here, and some of them were nearly beaten to death and driven into Georgia by the indignant people.

SAN ANGELO, Tom Green County, Tex., April 13.—The drought which has prevailed for so long a time in western Texas is at last broken. There was a heavy rainfall throughout this section last night, which began after dark and lasted during the entire night. Telegraphic advices from distant points show that the rain was one of the most general that has fallen here in years. The confidence of the stockmen is fully restored.


## Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Doncaster, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective, for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn. ††

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.


NEW YORK, April 13.—The den of a gang of sawdust swindlers was raided to-day in West 47th street. The place was in full operation and the whole gang was arrested and locked up. There were four of them.

They were found making up circulars into express packages of alleged bogus money and fitting out substitute valises also supposed to be filled with "green goods," but in reality containing bricks and paper. The house was a brown stone flat directly apposite a police station. The police seized $2,000 in new crisp genuine bank notes. Six dry go ods boxes were filled with addressed stamped envelopes, most of them to Southern and Western points. Answers to circulars as found were mostly from the same sections.


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Salem, N. C.

**BATTLE SKETCHES.**

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Great Battles and Campaigns of the Civil War. The Quarter-Centennial of all the Engagements and Campaigns of the battle year 1862, will occur during 1887. This year, commencing March 10, the Greensboro *North State*, Greensboro, N. C., will publish a sketch of each important battle and campaign of the civil war during 1862, beginning with the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor, fought March 9, 1862, and the battle of Pea Ridge fought March 7th and 8th, 1862. These will be followed at proper dates with Shiloh, the Peninsular Campaign, including Cold Harbor, June 27th, 1862. Stonewall Jackson's Campaign against Banks, Milroy and Fremont. The Seven Days before Richmond. Pope's Campaign including Cedar Mountain, Gainesville and Chantilly. South Mountain and Antietam; the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg and Kirby Smith; Corinth and Stone River.

These sketches will be followed next year by the stories of the battles of 1863, and so on each year, until the close at Appomattox. This series of sketches will close in April, 1890, and will give an accurate historical and statistical record of the great civil war.

The sketches will be handsomely illustrated, and all combined will make a valuable and impartial history of the great struggle.

TERMS: Greensboro *North State* $1.50 a year in advance.

KEOGH & BOYD,

March 10-4t. Greensboro, N. C.


**T. R. PURNELL,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

# Headquarters!

## S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

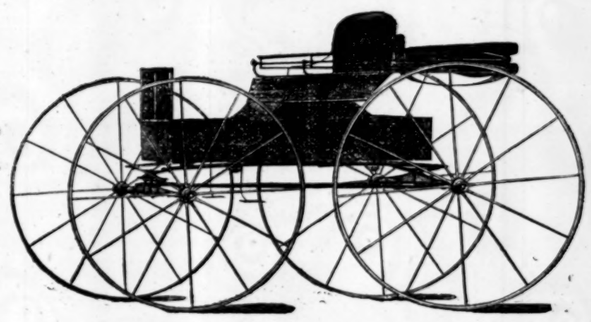
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

**GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.**

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class

**HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.**

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Stee Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

**CROCKERY.**

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcela in White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. ( Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Bu rs, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

## FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.*

**SPRING 1887.**

**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jeans, | Bed Tick, | Cashmere, | White Goods, |
| Cottonades, | Ginghams, | Delaines, | Cheese Cloth, |
| Domestics, | Bunch Cotton, | CrinkleSeersucker, | Prints, |
| Shirtings, | Carpet Warp, | Dress Ginghams, | Knitting Yarn, |
| Plaids, | Oil Cloth, | Lawns, | Hoisery, &c. |

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, | Flour, | Hams, | Tea, |
| Coffee, | Meal, | Shoulders, | Molasses, |
| Bacon. | Kerosene Oil, | Rice, | Syrup, |
| Lard, | Snuff, | Hominy, | Tobacco & Cigars. |

**HARDWARE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avery Plows, | Glass, | Spades. | Hoes, |
| Nails, | Rakes, | Trace Chains, | Forks and Shovels, |
| Hinges and Locks, | Hammers, | Screws, | Axes and Cutlery. |

**ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

**ZEICLER BROS' FINE SHOES.**

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

**FOR LADIES, CENTS' AND CHILDREN**

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest.—quality of goods considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends,

*FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N. C*

March 17, 1887—6m.

## HARDWARE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| McCormick | MACHINERY | HARNESS |
| MOWERS & REAPERS. | of all kinds. | of all styles. |
| Clipper and F. F. | ENGINES & BOILERS. | Manufactured by us |
| PLOWS. | Mill Supplies, | and Guaranteed |
| Hoes, Traces, | Belting and Oils. | 1st CLASS. |
| Hames, &c. | Corn and Flour Mills. | Patent Riveted Collars. |

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

**BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.**

March 25-6m.

HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON
TONIC
Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.
LADIES
Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST
Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**A. N. ZEVELY & SON,**

Agents for Mail Contractors,

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

## NEW STORE.

FRESH GOODS.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF ANNOUNCing to the public that I now occupy the building on MAIN STREET in SALEM, vacated by Mr. Reynard, next door to Shaffner's Drug Store, and have put into it a lot of

**FRESH GROCERIES**

I will sell as cheap as any one else, and by fair and honest dealing I intend to merit public patronage. I respectfully invite all to call and examine my stock, learn my prices, and give me at least a share of your trade. Yours truly,

*J. A. SANDY.*

Salem, N. C., Mar. 31, 1887—3m.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

**W. N. GARBODEN,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Boots & Shoes**

CROSLAND BUILDING,

**SALEM, N. C.**

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

*GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.*

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

**SHOE FINDINGS.**

No. 44—3m.

**GRAIN DRILLS** The PENNSYLVANIA the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally Gin Powers Cider Mills Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR. Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

**Springfield Gas Machine**

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

No. 2—1m.

**E. A. GRIFFITH,**

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.

Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

# DO NOT READ THIS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE

**STOCK OF CLOTHING**

of M. M. STEIN, at a great sacrifice, we shall close out this

**IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS**

CONSISTING OF

**CLOTHING, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**

***AT AND BELOW COST.***

The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

**NINETY DAYS**

without fail. This is a genuine closing out sale and not a cleaning sale of old and shop-worn goods.

| | Worth | We sel at |
|---|---|---|
| Mens' Worsted Suits, | $22.00 | $13 90 |
| Mens' Sack Suits, Square and Round, | 18.00 | 11.75 |
| Mens' all Wool Suits, | 12.50 | 9.50 |
| Mens' Good Wool Suits, | 10.00 | 5.00 |
| Mens' Overcoats, Finest Quality, | 20.00 | 12.50 |

Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.

Mens' Fine Hats worth from $2.00 to $3.00 sold at from $1 to $1.75.

Best Shirt in town only 75 cents.

Undershirts and Drawers from 20 cents up.

Neckties worth 75 cents we sell at 25 cents.

Jewelry almost given away.

Handkerchiefs sold at less than cost.

Rubber Coats sold below cost.

If you give us a call before buying elsewhere you will

**SAVE MONEY.**

**ROSENBACHER & BROTHER,**

**Granite Front, next to Allen's Hardware Store,**

**WINSTON, N. C.**

Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

**WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!**

**BENNETT BROS.,**

DEALERS IN

**MARBLE and GRANITE**

**MONUMENTS,**

**HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c,**

*SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.*

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28-tf.-July 15, 1886.

**W. P. ORMSBY,**

Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in

**WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,**

WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS

**ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,**

can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous

Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN

**ORMSBY & HARRELL,**

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.

rgans, Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

**Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.**

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.45 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.15 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6.00 p. m.

—April weather now.

—Mrs. A. E. Giersh is visiting her sister in Goldsboro.

—Kernersville letter came to hand too late for this week.

—Robert Carmichael is visiting relatives and friends in this place.

—We learn that Messrs. Clinard & Brookes are having a large trade. See ad.

—Two baskets at C. R. Welfare's left by customers can be had by calling.

—T. F. Crist cut his hand very bad while trimming current bushes a few days ago.

—The Twin City Cornet Band are making arrangements to procure a new set of instruments.

—Prohibition election Monday, June 6th. Registration book open at N. T. Shore's store. See notice.

—E. V. Tesh, A. C. Shepherd, Anderson Collins and others are building residences in the baseball field.

—Pfohl & Stockton had a fine horse to run into a barbed wire fence and badly hurt himself a few days ago.

—We learn the railroad subscription failed to be carried in several townships between here and Wilkesboro.

—F. & H. Fries' Arista Mills closed Wednesday evening for three weeks to place a much larger engine in position.

—Stokes Court this week, Judge Boykin presiding. There are 157 entries on the civil docket and 100 cases on the criminal docket.

—A series of revival meetings commenced at the Baptist church Sunday night, and will continue every night throughout the week.

—C. B. Watson, Esq., of Winston, has been appointed Normal School Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rev. C. H. Wiley.

—The funeral sermon of Mrs. Paulina A. Null, wife of I. N. Null, will be preached by Rev. S. H. Helsabeck, at Old Town, on the 2nd Sunday in May, 1887.

—Attention is called to D. H. King's advertisements. In the way of soda water, ice cream and cigars, we are convinced that he keeps good articles, for we have tested them ourselves.

—We learn that an unusually large number of persons attended the Easter Sunday services at Friedberg and Friedland churches. The Easter festivities were more generally observed throughout the State.

—Our young friend Frank Minung, of this place, has just finished a neat and convenient furniture wagon for the Knoxville Furniture Company of Winston. The wagon will be used at their warehouse in Greensboro.

—The April meeting of the Salem S. L. S. C., will take place on Friday evening, the 29th, at 8 o'clock, upon which occasion Shakespere Memorial day will be referred to. Members will answer to the roll call, by giving quotations from Shakespere.

—The vote on the Railroad subscription, resulted as follows:

Winston, 1,004 for subscription, 2 against and one irregular.

Salem, 375 for the subscription and 27 against.

This makes a total of 1,379 votes in favor of the subscription and 29 against.

WEATHER SIGNALS.—The weather signals hoisted in front of the Post Office building are interesting and easily interpreted: White flag, clear weather; yellow flag, local rain or snow; blue flag, general rain or snow. The temperature flag is a small black streamer which is placed above the flags when temperature is higher or warmer, and below the flags when lower or cooler weather.

—Salem Literary Society met in their hall for debate on Friday evening last, a number of invited guests being present. The resolution before the Society was as follows: "Resolved that women should have the right of suffrage." W. S. Spaugh and G. F. Brietz were on the affirmative side, and Thos. Siddall and E. B. Kearns on the negative. The judges, Messrs. Lineback, Foy and Starbuck, decided for the negative. Rev. John McCuiston read "The Greek's Vision" very well, and E. S. Crosland, recited "Marmion and Douglass" in good style. The rooms of the Society are neatly fitted up and the library large and well selected. Altogether the Society is in good condition, and has a bright future. Let the young men join it and make it "a power for good" among the youth of the town.

—A fresh arrival of Porto Rico MOLASSES at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The Soiree Musicale given in Academy Chapel by Prof. Markgraff and several of his pupils, on Tuesday evening last, was one of those entertainments which leaves pleasant impressions. The music did not carry the audience by storm, but the attention given was evidence of intelligent interest. The instrumental parts were from such composers as Rubinstein, Schubert, Smith, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Spindler, and others. The songs were from Schumann, Pacius and Taubert. Among the most attractive were the opening duo by Miss L. Brown and Prof. Markgraff, and the the Melodie by Miss Hunnicutt with Prof. Markgraff on the violin, both given with an enthusiasm appreciated by all. Miss McDowell did some excellent piano playing in "Tarentella," as did Miss Ayers in "Husarenritt." Misses Penn and Brown were at their best in "Blue Danube." Miss David did good work in "Polka Mazurka Polonaise." Miss Armfield was brilliant in Chopin's "Scherzo en do diese mineur." Miss Kate Ollinger rendered Chopin's "Polonaise," in a very artistic and satisfactory manner.

The songs were mostly by new voices, showing fair culture and promising well for the future. Miss I. Dunlap gave Pacius' Finnish Song gracefully and in well modulated voice, and was decidedly the favorite of the evening. Miss Hunnicutt sang sweetly "A Flow'ret thou resemblest." Misses Penn and Watson did well. The concert was concluded with the stirring duo "Danse Hongroise," by Miss L. Brown and Prof. Markgraff. Careful and precise in his instruction Prof. Markgraff has the confidence of his pupils, which is an indication of *good work*.

GRAND CONCERT.—The Philharmonic Society accompanied by the Salem Orchestra, will repeat their recent Connert, on this Thursday evening, April 21, in Brown's Opera House, for the benefit of the "Reform Club." The superior musical talent of the Society is well known, and should be encouraged and aid a worthy cause, this Thursday evening. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents; gallery 15 cents.

Reserved seats for sale at Smith & Brown's drug store.

—ELM STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL celebrated its 20th anniversary on Sunday last. Congratulatory letters were read from Rev. S. J. Blum, of Philadelphia, and Rev. E. W. Shields, of York, Pa., both formerly connected with the school. E. A. Ebert, the present Superintendent, has had charge of the school for 18 years. The exercises consisted of recitations and songs.

Dr. Rondthaler and Rev. F. F. Hagen delivered encouraging addresses.

This school numbers about 200 scholars and 17 or 18 teachers. It started with 18 scholars and 5 teachers. The school has done a good work and deserves the success which has attended it.

Last fall an interesting revival of religion took place, resulting in a large number of conversions.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 16, 1887:

*Ladies.*

Miss Sallie P. Allen, Miss Caroline Johnston, Miss Eliza Jones, Miss Maggie Johnson, Miss Maria Longworth, Mrs CateyTew.

*Gentlemen.*

Mr. John L. Ennis, Mr. J. S. Hege, Mr. J. N. Hutchison, Mr. J. L. Johnson, Mr. J. J. McCuiston, Mr. David A. Shore, Mr. E. H. Smith, John R. Transon.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

For the Press.

DALTON, STOKES COUNTY,
April 7th, 1887.

Lately I have seen a good deal of wheat over the country, and the most that was put in with the drill is looking very well, but wheat that was plowed and harrowed in does not look so well.

Peddlers are passing often, but times are dull for them and for all other traders also as money is vers scarce.

The most of those who are selling tobacco now say they don't get half price. Mr. Watson, a near neighbor sold his crop of tobacco, about 3,000 pounds, for $380.

There was about as much frost last Saturday morning as we can see.

There are but few peaches to be found on the high ridges, all are killed on the low grounds. There is a prolific bloom for apples, but too much blooming is usually followed by blasting.

There are young squirrels seen out and traveling, looking round for food. Squirrels ought not to be killed in the spring of the year, because many of the old squirrels are killed from their young and then the young perish and die. Who would not feel mean to kill an old sheep and let its lamb perish to death. Bird laws are good, but squirrel laws are needed also. W. F. G.

*Messrs. Editors:* — Prof. Delap will close his singing school at Pine Grove, Davidson Co., on the 4th Sunday in May.

Commencement exercises of Bethany High School will take place on the 19th of May.

The patrons of the above school have contributed sufficient cash to purchase a new bell which they hope to place upon the Academy within a few days, which, with the repairs that have already been made, will render the surroundings much more pleasant and attractive.

C. A. Davis, Esq., has purchased Sanford Spurgin's interest in the Hayworth Mill property, and report says that Mr. S. and D. F. Lindsay, his partner in the Bethany Mills, contemplate adding steam and probably other machinery to these mills.

Hawks and lice are doing what they can to keep the market from being glutted with young chickens; and as Miss Ellen Farabee was desirous of getting rid of the latter in quick style, she was advised to apply kerosene oil to her setting hens, and by following this advice she came out *minus* to the tune of 48 eggs, which was paying pretty dearly for her experience.

Keep sheep and cattle from young fruit trees, and also be careful to keep off all caterpillarrs by going through your orchards every few days and destroying them before they have time to do much damage. J. R. O.

*Bethany, N. C., April 14th*, 1887.

### Salem Literary Society.

On last Friday evening, by special invitation, I attended a meeting of the Salem Literary Society, composed of a number of young men who have weekly meetings, at which they have readings and debates on various subjects which may come up before them.

This evening the subject of debate was "Woman's Suffrage," and as it was thought that the discussion of this subject might possibly interest the Ladies, quite a number of them were present by invitation.

By an arrangement of the members of the Society, it was decided to let 4 of the members argue the case, two for and two against, each of the four allowed two speeches, all in very short time. After hearing all the arguments *pro* and *con*, I must acknowledge that I am unable to say, impartially, which side had the better argument, as they all acquitted themselves admirably and beyond my expectations.

The ladies seemed to enjoy the wordy contest, and some of them expressed regret that the speeches were limited in time. Upon the whole, it was a pleasant and enjoyable evening, and I sincerely hope that the members of this Society may continue as they have begun, thereby fitting themselves to become not only useful but prominent members of society in any sphere or calling in which they may choose to engage, whether it may be in the service of the Church or State.

I remember, some 25 or 30 years ago, a number of the young men of this place formed a society, which I believe went under the modest name of "Debating Club." This society or club at one time gave a public exhibition in which they pitted two of their best speakers against each other. I do not remember the subject of debate, but they both acquitted themselves so as to get the verbally expressed approbation of a highly educated and reverend gentleman then present.

Both these young men, (neither of them having a collegiate education) by energy and perseverance became prominent in their respective callings. One of them settled in Virginia and held a high position in the government of the State; the other went to Texas and practiced law, and a few years ago the governor of that State appointed him judge, and he now has an extensive practice as a lawyer over a large portion of the State.

There were also readings and declamations. The reading of "The Greek's Vision" was remarkably fine, and the declamation by one of the younger members of the Society was well given. B. C.

### Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

### Wants the Facts Known.

Mr. Editor: I and my neighbors have been led so many times into buying different things for the liver, kidneys and blood, that have done us more harm than good, I feel it due your readers to advise them when an honest and good medicine like Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic can be had. Yours truly,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

### An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.


*BROWN'S IRON BITTERS*

*WILL CURE*

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

*FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

## A Creaking Hinge

Is dry and turns hard, until oil is applied, after which it moves easily. When the joints, or hinges, of the body are stiffened and inflamed by Rheumatism, they cannot be moved without causing the most excruciating pains. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by its action on the blood, relieves this condition, and restores the joints to good working order.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has effected, in our city, many most remarkable cures, in cases which baffled the efforts of the most experienced physicians. Were it necessary, I could give the names of many individuals who have been cured by taking this medicine. In my case it has worked wonders, relieving me of

**Rheumatism,**

after being troubled with it for years. In this, and all other diseases arising from impure blood, there is no remedy with which I am acquainted, that affords such relief as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—R. H. Lawrence, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me of Gout and Rheumatism, when nothing else would. It has eradicated every trace of disease from my system.—R. H. Short, Manager Hotel Belmont, Lowell, Mass.

I was, during many months, a sufferer from chronic Rheumatism. The disease afflicted me grievously, in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took several bottles of this preparation, and was speedily restored to health.—J. Fream, Independence, Va. ††

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla,**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.


## BUSINESS NOTICES.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT.—If any of your neighbors try to convince you that they have seen newer or more desirable Spring styles than those shown by Fuller & Durham.

—If you are going to paint call on Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston, before buying. It will save you money. They carry a large stock and sell at bottom prices. April 14, 1887.

For *Trusses*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they guarantee a fit or no charge.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT.—If the "curly headed boy that never told a lie," should tell you that there was a more complete line of Gents Straw Hats in the Twin City than at Fuller & Durham's. Don't you believe it.

J. G. VEACH'S **Ajustable Ironing Stands,** for sale at A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store. They are highly recommended by numerous citizens of Salem.

—Paints of all kinds — White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, Colors and Ready mixed paint in small cans for family use at Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

—Just received at WELFARE'S, PANT CLOTH at 12½, 15 and 25 cents. Also 1,000 yards of FACTORY PLAIDS, nice styles, cheap.

IF George Washington's Ghost should rise up and tell you that there was a better place to trade than Fuller & Durham's, don't you believe it.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. This age is too fast to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

FORGET your own age, forget your wife's name, forget how many children you have, but don't forget that Fuller & Durham have one of the prettiest lines of Ladies and Gents Fine Shoes in the Twin City. Stop and see.

—Now is the time to use Alabastine. It is a superior wall finish, handsomer than paper, more durable than paint, and harder than granite. It will fill up all cracks in the walls, killing the vermin. For sale by Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

MODESTY is a good trait but our bargains compel us to speak. Fuller & Durham.

—It is a fact that C. R. Welfare has Syrup at 25 cents per gallon, finer at 35, better at 45 and Excelsior drips at 50 cents. All those wishing to buy should call early. Another lot of the curiosity Porto Rico just received at 40 cents.

April 14–2t.

—H. X. DWIRE, Liberty Street, Winston, offers GOOD FLOUR, MEAL and FEED and a general stock of GROCERIES, at low prices. Also CLOTHING at from $4 to $15 per suit. March 17–2m.

**HATS.**—Great display of fashionable STRAW HATS, at C. R. WELFARE'S, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

WE defy the town on Spring Straw Hats at Fuller & Durham's.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

### A Lady's Remarkable Testimony.

Mrs. Wilson is the wife of R. W. Wilson, one of the best known citizens of Hopkinsville, Ky. She had a wonderful cure by S. S. S., which she described in the accompanying letter. Mrs. Wilson would cheerfully give in detail to any sufferer her thrilling experience and joyful cure. She is enthusiastic over S. S. S., as a tonic for delicate women:

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Feb. 24, 1887.

"Seven years ago, a sore developed on my nose from a finger-nail scratch. I tried a few simple remedies, but the sore would not yield. I grew worse every year for 7 years. Many thought I had a cancer. Over a year ago, I began taking S. S. S., and two dozen bottles entirely cured me. When I began with Swift's Specific I was in very poor health, and could hardly drag about. After I had finished the course of S. S. S, I was strong and bouyant, and had a good appetite. I regard it a most invaluable medicine for ladies in weak, delicate health. It is a household medicine with me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. R. H. WILSON.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of George Hege, in Salem, April 14th, JOSHUA LYBASS to Miss MARY BLUM. Rev. John McCuiston officiating.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Winston, April 14th, by Rev. H. A. Brown, JOHN G. THOMAS to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of THOMAS GRAHAM.

In Greensboro, by Rev. W. R. Gwaltney, SAMUEL W. DICK to Miss JULIA P. GILMER.

In Guilford county, on the 14th, R. W. WILSON to Miss CORA GAMBLE.

## DIED.

In Winston, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, F. R. BURKHARD, son of the late Frederick Burkhard.

In Davidson county, PETER DAVIS, in his 84th year.

Near Jamestown, Guilford county, Miss HARRIET B. PALMER, eldest daughter of the late Walter Palmer.


—Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, and many of our best citizens.

**LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.**

These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them.

March 17—1m.

KEEP SWEET AND KEEP COOL.

**ICE CREAM, CREAM SODA WATER, FRUITS, FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES.**

*THE BEST 5, 10 & 25c. CIGARS*

in the Twin Cities. Call at

**D. H. KING'S,**

RED FRONT,
WINSTON, N. C.

April 21—3m.


## NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Registrar for Salem precinct, of an election to be held in Winston Township, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1887, to vote on Prohibition, the Registration book will be open for 30 days, beginning April 25th to June 4th, 1887, at my store.

Come and Register.

N. T. SHORE, *Registrar.*

Salem. N. C., April 21, 1887.

**State of N. Carolina,** } In the Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY. }

James T. Lineback, as Administrator of Elizabeth Studdard, deceased.

*against*

Yancey Whicker and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Studdard, John E. Studdard, Charles B. Studdard and Elwood Studdard, are necessary party defendants in this action, and that they are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 6 successive weeks in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., commanding the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, on the 13th day of May, 1887, to answer the complaint herein, demanding judgment for the sale of the lands of Elizabeth Studdard deceased, for assets to pay her debts; and let them take notice that if they fail to appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office, March 30th, 1887.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.

March 31st, 1887–6w.

## NOTICE.

Susan Jones, vs. Jesse Jones. } Application for Divorce.

It appearing that after due diligence defendant in above entitled action cannot be found in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the *People's Press* for six consecutive weeks; and let the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court-house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 4th Monday in May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

April 14th, 1887—6w.


# Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

**R. B. KERNER,**
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

# HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

**FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,**

FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

*To our Customers and the Public:*—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

**COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE**

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

**FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.**

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

**OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT**

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

**OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT**

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

**OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT**

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

**Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,**

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

**CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!**

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

Marcn 10, 1887–tf.

# NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

## STANTON & HOLTON,

*STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,*

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

**Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,**

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

*QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.*

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

**Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.**

Respectfully,

STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

## C. T. NELSON,

LATE OF LIDDELLE & CO., CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA,

Desires to call the attention of the people of Winston-Salem and the general public to his

**Smithing and Dray Building Business,**

at the Vogler Old Stand, Winston, N. C. Having had 35 years' experience in Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction.

☞ Dray building a specialty.

Have employed Jacob Burk, the well-known Horse-shoer, who will be pleased to serve my customers.

Feb. 3—No. 5—3m C. T. NELSON.

C. J. WATKINS. W. J. CONRAD.

**DRS. WATKINS & CONRAD,**

**DENTISTS.**

**TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN**

BY THE USE OF

**NITROUS OXIDE GAS.**

OFFICE: Main St., Salem, N. C.
P. O. ADDRESS: Winston, N. C.

Jan. 27, 1887—3m.

# GARDEN SEEDS

**Direct from the Farm.**

**WARRANTED.**

Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS, imported fresh from Europe a SPECIALTY.

**Catalogue with Directions for Cultivation sent FREE.**

Please send for it. Address,

**JOSEPH HARRIS SEED CO.,**

MORETON FARM, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Feb. 3, 1887—3m.

**THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC FOR 1887,**

for sale, Wholesale and Retail by

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C.


### SALEM MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, | $0 90 to 1 00 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 65 to 70 |
| Oats, " " | 00 to 45 |
| Rye, " " | 00 to 00 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 00 to 00 |
| Flour, per hundred, | 2 10 to 2 50 |
| Peas, (col'd,) per bushel, | 0 00 to 0 70 |
| Peas, (white,) " " | 0 00 to 00 |
| Beans (col'd,) " " | 00 to 95 |
| Beans, (white)" " | 1 00 to 1 20 |
| Onion Setts, per bushel, | 0 00 t0 00 |
| Pork, | 7 to 8 |
| Lard, | 8 to 00 |
| Country Meat, (hog round,) | 07 to 12 |
| " Hams, | 00 to 00 |
| Green Apples, per bushel, | 0 00 to 0 00 |
| Eggs, | 11 to 12 |
| Butter, per pound, | 15 to 20 |
| Tallow, " " | 5 to 00 |
| Beeswax, " " | 00 to 10 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel, | 90 to 0 00 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, | 75 to 1 00 |
| Potatoes, sweet, " " | 80 to 1 00 |
| Cabbage, per pound, | 2 to 0 08 |
| Chickens, | 15 to 20 |
| Hay | 50 to 68 |

### Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs.—Common, sound, | $ 1.00 to $ 3.00 |
| " Medium, | 5.50 to 8 00 |
| " Good, | 9.00 to 12.00 |
| " Fine, | 15.00 to 15.00 |
| Leaf.—Common, | 2.50 to 4.00 |
| " Medium, | 7.00 to 9.00 |
| " Good, | 11.50 to 16.00 |
| Cutters.—Good, | 18.00 to 25.00 |
| " Fine, | 28.00 to 32,00 |
| Wrappers.—Common, | 16.00 to 20.00 |
| " Medium, | 25.00 to 35.00 |
| " Good, | 40.00 to 55.00 |
| " Fine, | 55.00 to 60.00 |


**Organs and Pianos.**

C. N. BROWN,

ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

**PIANOS AND ORGANS**

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek. P. O., Davidson Co., N. C

**WANTED**

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal cards, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,

NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N.

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

**Mexican Mustang Liniment**

CURES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sciatica, | Scratches, | Contracted Muscles, |
| Lumbago, | Sprains, | Eruptions, |
| Rheumatism, | Strains, | Hoof Ail, |
| Burns, | Stitches, | Screw Worms, |
| Scalds, | Stiff Joints, | Swinney, |
| Stings, | Backache, | Saddle Galls, |
| Bites, | Galls, | Piles. |
| Bruises, | Sores, | |
| Bunions, | Spavin Cracks. | |
| Corns, | | |

THIS GOOD-OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

# CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of

Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

*Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.*

Curious and valuable.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**BLAIR'S STATIONERY**

for Schools and Correspondence at Manufac tu Prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

**10 CENT *Dictionary.* 10**

A good pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language

**FOR 10 CENTS.**

All the new words with an Appendix of Abbreviations, New Rules for Spelling &c., &c., at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C.

# WINTER MILLINERY!!

**HATS & BONNETS,**

Trimmed and Untrimmed in all the Latest Styles.

**NOVELTIES IN GARNITURE**

FANCY FEATHERS, BEADS AND TIPS,

To which weekly additions will be made throughout the entire season.

—ALSO—

**NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.**

**CHRISTMAS GOODS A SPECIALTY**

Call and see for yourselves. First door south of Central Hotel.

**MRS. N. S. DAVIS.**

Winston, N. C., No. 45—3m.

**CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.**

**Over One Million Fruit Trees, Vines & Plants**

suitable for permanent orchard planting and stock for Nurserymen.

Every desirable variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum, Grapes, Strawberries, &c., at the most reasonable rates.

Call or write before ordering elsewhere and learn the extent of these Nurseries. Stock unrivalled,—straight, nice, thrifty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Catalogue sent free. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.


## LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, we will sell

**120 ACRES**

of land (more or less) lying on the waters of South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Samuel Woosley, T. Spaugh and others.

Sale to take place at the old Jesse Mock homestead on

**Saturday, 23rd Day of April, 1887,**

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in six months. Those wishing a good farm had better attend said sale.

A. B. MOCK, } *Executors of*
E. M. WEISNER, } *Jesse Mock, dec'd.*

## FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

# "PHILATELISTS."

### WHICH MEANS MEN WHO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS.

#### A Mania With Which Many Persons Have Been Seized—Big Prices Paid For Rare Postage Stamps.

The man who has the mania for collecting postage stamps is known, technically, as a philatelist. The word is derived from the Greek, and is translated, "love of a tax." Mr. Bogert, President of the National Philatelical Society of New York, thinks the title is not the most happy one that could be procured; but, as it has gone into general use, both in this and other countries, it is too late to change it. There is an impression among the general public that stamp collecting is confined to boys and eccentric men and women. This impression, however, is wrong. A great many bankers and brokers in this and other cities, who have proved by their business successes that they are possessed of sound judgment, are enthusiastic stamp collectors.

The postage stamps used in the world run up into the thousands, and a book of seventy-four pages, printed in fine type, is required to catalogue them. The United States government issues at the present time 209 stamps of different kinds (not including revenue stamps), which range in value from one to ninety cents apiece. A complete collection of these and other foreign stamps, of recent dates, unused, is worth in the philatelic market about twice their face value.

Just now stamp collecting is booming. Never before in the world's history were there so many engaged in it. There are in Paris 180 wholesale dealers in stamps, and a large number of periodicals. A single wholesale dealer in the southern part of France imported last year 3,000,000 foreign postage stamps. Three years ago a son of the Duchess de Gallina possessed a collection of stamps for which he had paid £70,000, and his library consisted of nearly 300 volumes. M. de Rothschild's collection is valued at £10,000, and it is shown only to special friends. At the Paris Mint a large collection of postage stamps is kept. M. Philip Farran owns 1,500,000 stamps and he employs two librarians to keep them in order. The best collection of English postage stamps belongs to Mr. Philbrick, Q. C. The Duke of Edinburgh is a notable collector of stamps.

The first postage stamp of which there is any record was issued by the British Government in 1840: Switzerland and Brazil came next in 1843, and the first postage stamp appeared in the United States in 1847. In 1842, however, the Postmaster in this city issued a few blue colored oval stamps, bearing the inscription, "U. S. City Despatch," and a picture of Washington, for his own convenience. Also, in 1845, a local stamp was issued at the New York Post Office with a face value of five cents. This latter stamp can be bought now for $2.50. Those of the issue of 1842 are worth $75.

The first stamped envelopes issued by Sardinia in 1818, if used and in good condition, bring $30 each. Among the rarest and most expensive French stamps is the vermilion one-franc of 1849, worth $50. Old red Brazilian stamps are worth to the collector from $25 to $30. Hawaiis, 1852, are valued at $82, and rare Canadian and Newfoundland stamps fetch $50 and $55. An Island of Mauritius stamp issued in 1847 readily yields its holder $80. But they are scarcer than hen's teeth.

Stamps have recently been issued by the Congo Free State of the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimes. They are printed in a bright tint, and bear the expressive features of King Leopold II. In connection with these a very neat postal card has also been issued.

Among American stamps those issued by the postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1846, are very rare, and readily bring $190 in this city. If attached to the original envelope the fortunate possessor can get $250 for one of them. There are less than a score of them in existence. A Baltimore stamp of 1846 recently turned up in this city and was sent to Europe, where it was sold for $400. The most valuable stamps are usually sent to Europe because better prices are got there. There are not more than three of the famous Alexandria, Va., five-cent black stamps (on a buff envelope) in existence, and these three are valued at $250 apiece. There is a Goliad, Texas, stamp worth $95; a Baton Rouge worth $50; St. Louis, $55; and several others valued at $50 each. At a recent auction sale the collection of the Rev. Mr. Hoenecke, of Milwaukee, brought upward of $1,500.

Eleven stamps, in denominations of from two to twenty cents, were issued by the Confederate States of America during the years 1861-'63, inclusive. Of these the most valuable is the ten-cent blue, 1863; an unused one is worth $2; used, $2. An unauthenticated story is told to the effect that previous to this issue by the Confederates, a local postmaster made a stamp for his own use from a stamp used to impress the trade mark on the soles of shoes.

From the nature of the mania for the collection of these little bits of paper, it is hard to estimate how many are engaged in it in this city, but Mr. Le Gary, an amateur collector who lives in Leonard street, and whom this passion has completely absorbed, said that, speaking from an experience of twenty years, he thought there were at least 20,000 people in this city engaged in chasing the philatelic butterfly. There were some twenty dealers, employing from two to twenty people, and almost innumerable collectors who went around buying up old paper and sorting it over for rare stamps. Stamps issued by telegraph companies, he said, had a commercial value, and old stamps on medicine bottles brought good prices. Some of the latter were affixed to bottles worth only 25 cents, while the stamps were valued by philatelists at $2.—*New York Sun.*

### A Level Headed Chemist.

What might have proved a very tragical occurrence was adroitly nipped in the bud the other day by a Parisian chemist. An elegantly dressed young woman, wearing a thick veil over her face, went into a pharmaceutical establishment at Clichy and asked for a phial of vitriol. The chemist, whose suspicions were aroused by the mysterious manner of his fair customer, asked her some questions, to which she returned evasive replies. He then gave her, instead of vitriol, a bottle of perfumed water, and directed a man to follow the fair damsel and to watch her movements. The amateur detective did so, and soon saw the woman take up her position at a street corner, phial in hand. After having carefully uncorked the bottle, she waited, and, as a young man well known in the neighborhood passed by, she flung its contents, with a yell of triumph, in his face. The man received the perfumed water in his eyes, but, although it only made him smart for a moment, he roared like a bull of Bashan, and cried out that he was blinded forever. Meanwhile, the emulator of Marie Beer, who thought she had inflicted a terrible punishment on her false-hearten Adonis, ran away with the speed of an Atalanta, vainly pursued by some of the bystanders who had witnessed the scene. The chemist's man, however, set everybody's mind at ease by describing the pious fraud employed by his master for the prevention of another Parisian drama.—*Boston Post.*

A mint for coining money was erected in Massachusstis in 1652. The money coined was in shillings, sixpences, and threepences.

### FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

A magnet placed under the feet of paralytics has been observed to warm them, although a good fire failed to do so.

The Vedas, the sacred books of the Brahminic religion, are believed to be 3900 years old, that is, to date back as far as 2000 B. C.

What is now known as Plymouth was called Accomack by the natives, Port St. Louis by Champ ain, and later received the name it at present bears from King Charles.

A woman at Butler, Ga., buried $110 in bills in the woodyard for safe keeping, and when she dug them up for use, found that they were so badly eaten by woodlice as to render them almost beyond recognition.

There are 20,000 miles of telegraph wire underground in England and 22,000 Germany. It is said that underground wires diminish the speedy signalling from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent. over long distances.

The oldest person in France, perhaps in the world, is said to be a woman who lives in the village of Auberive, in Royans. She was born March 16, 1761, and is therefore 125 years old. The authentic record of her birth is to be found in the parish register of St. Just de Claix, in the Department of the Isere.

Mr. Denny, an Englishman, described a curious visitation of the "wasp" beetle in his museum. He had a case of stuffed birds, in which the birds had been made to perch on oak branches. These branches had been first carefully dried and then baked, and yet, after the lapse of three years, three specimens of the "wasp" beetle emerged from the branches, having survived the very unpleasant process to which they had been subjected.

Sound is much increased by the echoes in a closed vault. In a cave of the Pantheon, the guide by striking a flap of his great coat makes a noise like the report of a cannon. The same phenomenon is found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, Finland, by throwing in a live animal terrible noises are heard. Pliny tells of a similar cave in Dalmatia where the falling of a stone raised a perfect storm. Fingal's Cave, in the Island of Staffa, presents another remarkable phenomenon. The end of this cave is dark and gloomy, and may be compared to the chancel of a church, while the basaltic columns may be likened to the organ pipes. At the emtremity of the grotto, and near the level of the water, is a small opening whence come harmonious sounds which are produced by the sea rising and falling.

### A Fight With Wildcats.

A California letter in the *Atlanta Constitution* says: "You may talk about your mountain lion," said an old hunter, as we rode slowly up the Arroyo one early morning after the rain, with the whimpering dogs all about, "but I would rather take my chances with one at any time than with a pair of wildcats at close quarters. It just seems as if a cat loses its head like. They know they're caught, and they are just bound to have it out if it takes all summer. They fight worse when there is a pair, just like a mountain lion. I remember one day, I was out on a hunt in the winter of 1877, when game was so thick here you could have it for the asking, and I never went down into the Arroyo without seeing a deer. We started down where the railroad bridge is now and worked up. I, having about ten hounds, covered the track very well. We had had a rain the day before and there were so many tracks that the dogs were baying in every direction—enough to set a man crazy. I had one old dog that I thought everything of. I knew her voice out of the whole pack, and when it began to speak I knew there was music in the air and game too. All at once she let out up in a little canyon that they use now to get up on the highlands, and, putting the spurs into my horse, I was over there in a few minutes. There she was, rushing this way and that, nosing here and there, and there soon was a growl and a snarl and it seemed to me as if a dozen wild cats and dogs had come together. I saw that the dog was in for it, so I tumbled off the horse, and, with gun as a club, literally waded in. As is generally the case, at such times, being carried away with excitement, I nearly laid my dog out at the first blow, and before I could make another attempt, one of the cats, for there were two of them, flew at me and took me by the shirt just at the breast, and in a moment I was in tatters and rags, after the fashion of the beggar who is supposed to have come to town. The beast had me by such a firm grasp that I dropped the gun and took her in both hands and attempted to tear her off, she biting and clawing me all the time. Finally I got out my knife and drove it into her, and she dropped, snarling and clawing and reaching for my legs until the last, a type of viciousness. While I had been entertaining this one the old hound had been attending to the other, and had, though fearfully torn, mastered the big cat and killed it. So we went out ahead, but when we compared notes the old dog and me were in much the same box and didn't get over it for weeks."

### The Famous Gems of Russia.

In the early part of the present century the attention of geologists was directed to eastern Russia as a probable diamond region on account of its resemblance, in some of its natural features, to Brazil. A few years later these gems were actually discovered by Humboldt and Rose, on the west side of the Uralian chain, in the gold-bearing alluvium on the banks of the river Adolfskoi, several feet above a stratum containing fossil remains of the mammoth, which has led some eminent scientists to conclude that the diamond of this region was formed since the extermination of this gigantic mammal. Since their first discovery these precious stones have been found scattered along the western declivity of the Urals, but not in large numbers as in the mines of South America and South Africa.

There is no country of modern times, unless it is Persia or Brazil, that has a more extensive collection of diamonds, and so many of remarkable size and beauty, than Russia, many of them obtained by conquest, treaty, purchase or inheritance. The display of wealth in this gem at the London exposition, of 1851 was unsurpassed. Among the exhibits from that country were a magnificent diamond comprising 1,814 brilliants, 1,712 rose diamonds, eleven very fine opals and sixty-seven rubies; besides a bouquet of diamonds made in imitation of the eglantine and the lily of the vally, and a wreath of diamonds representing the bryony, bearing pear-shaped emeralds. It is reported that a splendid necklace of twenty-two large brilliants, with pendants composed of fifteen diamonds of large size, forms one of the treasures of the Winter Palace.—*Jeweler's' Weekly.*

### A Regular Jewel of a House.

Omaha house hunter—"I thought you said this house was a perfect gem."

Agent—"Indeed it is, madam."

"Why, the ceilings have no height at all."

"That's so they'll be easy to keep clean, madam."

"And the windows are dreadfully small."

"To keep the sun from fading the carpets, madam."

"And there is no bathroom."

"That's to save soap, madam."—*Omaha World.*

*Rural Home* says that there are 113 farmers in the Connecticut Legislature.

# AGRICULTURAL.

### TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

#### Managing for Eggs.

In relation to failures in the care of fowls, the *Dakota Farmer* says:

When the poultryman has made his preparations and begun his operations, he is often disappointed at not receiving a fair return in eggs for the attention and care bestowed. The majority of failures arise with those who have given the fowls all they can eat, and, with a liberal supply of ground oyster shells, ground bone, gravel, fresh water and green food, no eggs reward the persevering poultryman. The cause of failure is that the hens are overfed. It is always a mistake to keep food before them, and, though a variety should be given, care must be exercised not to feed a full meal except at night. If the food is so given that the hens will not be satisfied with the quantity they have received they will hunt for more, and keep busily at work. This avoids idleness and prevents them from pulling feathers or becoming too fat. In the morning the soft food may be given, but it is best not to give quite enough rather than a full allowance. Then scatter a few grains in cut straw, dirt or litter, and let them get to work scratching. At night give a full meal. By keeping the hens warm, busy and in moderate condition they will lay well.

#### Sugar Beets For Cows.

"Are sugar beets good for milch cows?" asked a gentleman not long since. Well, yes, but not for a steady diet. A dairy farmer in Massachusetts said he fed them, without thinking that they would injure the milk or butter, and that after he had been feeding them for a while, his customers complained that his butter had a peculiar, strong (not rancid) flavor, and after a careful examination, he discarded the beets, and the butter was all right. Another Massachusetts dairyman says that he has fed from a peck to half a bushel of beets daily for a number of years, dividing the quantity fed, giving a portion in the morning and the remainder at night, but in both cases after milking, and there has been no complaint of taint about his milk or butter. Beets are not used to any great extent by dairymen in the West, for the reason that they can get better feed in the clover, corn, oats, and corn-stalks, at a very little more cost than beets, and they are aware that these produce good milk, whereas in feeding beets the greatest care must be exercised, or the milk will be tainted with an odor that will be disagreeable. Time was when beets formed a large part of the rations of the dairy cow, but in the days of fine, gilt-edged butter, dairymen have to be exceedingly careful as to what and how they feed.—*Prairie Farmer.*

#### Worms in Horses.

The following suggestions in the *Homestead* about the removal of worms are from the pen of Dr. F. F. Rice. He says: In seeking the destruction and removal of these parasites it is of first importance to remember that any treatment which does not comprehend so improving the condition of the animal as to render worm life impossible, is sure to result in failure. It is a fact that an animal in perfect condition will not harbor worms; accordingly, let all treatment subserve this end. Let the food be nutritious, easy of digestion and regularly given. If mastication seems imperfectly performed, and the food not well digested, examine the mouth and teeth. If the latter are sharp, irregular, and wound the cheeks and tongue, the services of a skilled veterinarian—not a self-constituted dentist—are required, as this condition will alone prevent proper digestion, and so nutrition. Salt should be within reach of the animal at all times when in the stable. Grooming should not be neglected, as without a healthy acting skin general health is impossible. As to medicines, given three times daily a powder containing dried sulphate of iron, 1 1-2 drachms; gentian and ground anise seed, of each four drachms. Continue its administration for one week, and then remit two or three days. If the bowels become constipated feed roots or linseed meal until the condition is relieved. After the powders have been continued for a month give a bran mash at night, and on the following morning, fasting, give one quart of linseed oil. This will serve to carry away dead worms, eggs, etc. If there are small thread-like worms in the lower bowel, causing irritation, which the horse attempts to relieve by rubbing its tail, they may be destroyed by first clearing out the intestine by means of castile soapsuds injection, and following with injections of infusions of leaf tobacco, or quassia. Worm specifics are to be avoided, as, while they may cause the displacement of worms, their action is not continuous and moreover debilitating.

#### Experimenting with Oats.

L. W. Peet, of Addison County, Vermont, writes to the *Rural New Yorker:* "My own method, which for a number of years has been pursued with pleasure and profit, is as follows: Select eight to ten varieties, weigh the seed carefully and sow all at the same date in drills, on unmanured ground of uniform richness; tend with impartial care. At harvest time make the following record: (1) Number of days in ripening; (2) weight of straw; (3) strength of straw or tendency to lodge; (4) freedom from rust; (5) shelling tendency; (6) weight of cleaned grain; (7) quality. This last item would include the relative hardness and thickness of the shuck, as well as the color and amount of beards adhering to the grain. By shucking a quantity of each variety and weighing the different products in chemical scales the relative weight of the shucks would be obtained, while their hardness might require another test. This process, though a tedious one, has been pursued once or twice by me with satisfactory results. It will be found that no one variety will fully answer the demands of the above tests, and a compromise must be made by selecting the hair of the varieties yielding the best average, and the following year substituting new varieties for those rejected, and so continuing the experiment.

While accurate and reliable results can be deduced only after a series of trials, owing to varying conditions of soil, insects, seasons, etc., a few general conclusions have been suggested to my mind from past experiences: 1, That an early oat is the safest to raise; 2, that no variety is actually "rust-proof;" 3, that the horse-mane varieties, as a class, are less productive; 4, that heavy tillering is not desirable; 5, that many of the so-called new kinds are old varieties with new names; 6, that the very heavy oats deteriorate more rapidly than those of medium weight; 7, that it will pay an ordinary farmer to experiment on a small scale if the work is done with care and intelligence—not otherwise.

The Welcome, the Clydesdale, the White English, the White Belgian, and the Race-horse oats have proved with me to be practically the same. Four trials—two by myself and two by others—would indicate that oats, if dry when thrashed, will suffer little or nothing from shrinkage. Four bushels thrashed August 27, weighed 160 3-4 pounds; the same grain on November 11, a rainy day, turned the scale at 163 pounds. Other weighings have indicated similar variations in keeping with the weather. Two trials were continued nearly one year. Thus far, of all kinds tested, the Badger Queen was the earliest, the Black Tartarian the latest, the Welcome the heaviest; the White Zealand the lightest; the American Turnip the tallest; the Vermont the shortest and the White Schoenen the most prolific.

### THE HOME DOCTOR.

#### Curative Power of Water.

There is no remedy of such general application and none so easily obtainable as water, and yet nine persons out of ten will pass it by in an emergency, to seek for something of less efficacy. There are but few cases of illness where water should not be given the highest place as a remedial agent.

A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise and wrung out of hot water and applied around the neck of a child that has the croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and quickly wrung out of hot water and applied over the seat of pain, in toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic.

We have known cases that have resisted treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism, as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton batting dipped in hot water and kept applied to all sores and new cuts, bruises and sprains, is the treatment now adopted in hospitals.—*Health and Home.*

#### Wisdom in Eating.

As a universal rule in health, and with very rare exception in disease, that is best to be eaten which the appetite craves or the taste relishes. Persons rarely err in the quality of food eaten; nature's instincts are the wisest regulators in this respect. The great sources of mischief from eating are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity—and from these come the horrible dyspepsias, which make of human life a burden, a torture, a living death. By eating fast, the stomach, like a bottle being filled through a funnel, is full and overflowing before we know it. But the most important reason is, the food is swallowed before time has been allowed to divide it into sufficiently small pieces with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of water, the smaller the bits are, the sooner are they dissolved. It has been seen with the naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon without being chewed at all as if it had been well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is for all persons to thus comminute their food; for, even if it is well chewed, the comminution is no injury, while it is of great importance in case of hurry, forgetfulness, or bad teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid eating. It requires about five hours for a common meal to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, during which time this organ is incessantly at work, when it must have repose, as any other muscle or set of muscles, after such a length of effort. Hence persons should not eat within less than a five-hours' interval. The heart itself is at rest more than one-third of its time. The brain perishes without repose. Never force food upon the stomach. All are tired when night comes. Every muscle of the body is weary and looks to the bed; but just as we lie down to rest every other part of the body, if we, by a hearty meal, give the stomach five hours work, which in its weak state requires a much longer time to perform than at an earlier hour of the day, it is like imposing upon a servant a full day's labor just at the close of a hard day's work. Hence the unwisdom of eating heartily late in the day or evening; and no wonder it has cost many a man his life. Always breakfast before work or exercise. No laborers or active persons should eat an atom later than sundown, and then it should not be over half the midday meal. Persons of sedentary habits, or who are at all ailing, should take absolutely nothing for supper beyond a single piece of cold stale bread and butter or a ship biscuit, with a single cup of warm drink. Such a supper will always give better sleep and prepare for a heartier breakfast, with the advantage of having the exercise of the whole day to grind it up and extract its nutriment. Never eat without an inclination.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

#### Habits of Bruin.

The black bear is a hibernating animal, going into its den (which generally consists of the hollow of a tree or a cave in the rocks), about the middle of October, and remaining in an apparently sound sleep until the 1st of May, not having a mouthful of food in all that time. Yet he comes out in nearly the same condition as he went in, but loses flesh rapidly on leaving his den. The young are brought forth about the middle of February, generally three at a birth, and are nursed from that time until they leave the den, without the old bear taking nourishment, but supporting her young on the stored-up fat of the fall before. At the time of leaving the den the young are about the size of a full-grown woodchuck, and follow the mother wherever she goes. The only time a bear will attack a person, as far as my experience goes, is when the young are meddled with, and then he is an ugly customer. Bears are good tree climbers, and generally come down backward, but sometimes adopt a novel as well as an expeditious way of coming down. They will swing under a limb, hump up their back and drop to the ground with a tremendous thud, without sustaining the least injury. I have seen them drop in that way from a limb forty feet from the ground, and not even stop to take breath before loping off at a rattling gait.

And this reminds me of another popular error in regard to them, and that is, that they are slow-running animals, when the facts are, that unless they are uncommonly fat, there are but few dogs that can outrun them. If a dog was unfortunate enough to overtake one, he would repent of his temerity, as a single stroke from the paw of a bear will kill the largest dog. The bear will eat almost any kind of flesh or fish, berries or small fruits, green corn or oats, toads and frogs, as well as various kinds of roots and nuts. I have seen them feeding on raspberry leaves with apparent relish. They are also especially fond of black ants, and will gnaw away at an old log for hours for the purpose of getting at a colony of these insects. They are particularly fond of honey, and will suffer any amount of stinging to obtain it, eating and growling, but never beating a retreat as long as their appetite holds out and the honey lasts.—*Troy Times.*

### A $90,000 Gold Nugget.

Louis Blanding says the generally accepted statement that the largest nugget ever found in California was worth a little more than $21,000 is an erroneous one. He says that J. J. Finney, "Old Virginia," found a piece of gold about six miles from Downieville, Sierra county, on August 21, 1866, that weighed 5,000 ounces. The gold of that vicinity was worth $18 per ounce, which would make the value of the nugget $90,000. This would make the Finney nugget the largest piece of pure gold ever discovered, so far as accounts go. Heretofore the Australian nugget, found in the Ballarat gold fields, has been considered the largest. It was valued at $30,000. Finney, or "Old Virginia," as he was familiarly called in those days, afterward went to Washoe when the great silver discoveries were made there, and from him the town of Virginia City took its name. The man who discovered the largest nugget in California and gave his name to the richest mining camp in the world died in extreme poverty.—*Grass Valley (Cal.) Union.*

### Resemblance and Difference.

A gun is like a bank cashier,
Not only 'cause it has its stock,
But that it's apt in going off,
To generate a little shock;
Herein, tho', is a difference,
To which your reason will assent,
The gun is often charged with shot,
The cashier with embezzlement.
—*Yonkers Gazette.*

### SIGNIFICANT!

#### Some of the Last Public Opinions of a Great Man.

*New York Correspondence Cleveland Leader*

One has a most excellent opportunity to study "man" as represented by the average New Yorkers. Among the wealthy classes, very many of them have the waxy skin, dropsical flesh, and "puffed eyes" that are indicative of serious kidney affection. "Bright's disease" is plainly written on their faces. Since General Logan's death the subject of rheumatism is being discussed by the medical profession.

Every intelligent person, with any knowledge of the human system, is well aware that if the kidneys are in good condition all unnecessary material is regularly carried off by them. If not, various acids, such as uric acid, one of the chief causes of rheumatism, are left in excess, creating deposits that cause all sorts of chronic organic diseases. It would seem, therefore, that rheumatism, like dropsy, is not a disease, but the result of a disease, and it is safe to say that if the stomach and kidneys are kept in healthful condition, there will be no deaths from rheumatism.

General Logan was well aware that his disease was of the kidneys, and once expressed himself in indignant terms at the folly of doctors treating him for rheumatism, when it was the kidneys that caused his attacks. The high living and the excesses in all things prevalent among wealthy men in large cities, especially in New York, is the chief cause for Bright's disease, and the aristocratic trouble known as rheumatism, even as insufficient and improper food bring about the same results among the very poor.

The above article, which we reproduce because of its general interest, is very significant. The public believes that rheumatism is an effect of diseased blood, this disease being caused by uric acid or kidney poison. Enough of this is developed daily to kill several men, and if it is not removed by the kidneys as fast as formed, it gradually ruins the health.

This fact is a scientific demonstration

If doctors do not admit it, it is probably because they do not wish to attract attention to the means deranged kidneys offers to the general health, since they have no authorized specific for these organs.

General Logan knew what his real trouble was, and he recognized the nonsense of treating the effects—the real seat of the disease was the kidneys. Senator Sittig, of Illinois, whose vote elected Logan Senator after four months of balloting, tells us that Logan often complained to him of great distress in his kidneys. Disease of the kidneys always produces rheumatism, and besides that, it causes paralysis, apoplexy, impotency, stomach and blood disorders, brain troubles, female complaints and countless other diseases which would almost never develop if the blood was kept free of uric acid or kidney poison.

These facts the public recognizes even though medical gentlemen, for very evident reasons, will not publicly acknowledge them lest perchance, some proprietary medicine like Warner's safe cure, now admitted to be the only scientific specific, will get the benefit.

Lie on such bigotry! It has been authoritatively stated time and again that there can be no real sound health if there is any false action of the kidneys. Insurance companies refuse millions of risks on this ground alone hence it is that there is such universal popularity given to the great preparation named—a popularity that is based upon intrinsic merit.

Too much dependence upon professional advice, especially in matters over which medical men admit they have no power, too often results very disastrously, but of what use to the victim is experience gained by fatal disaster?

How much better it is to be guided by an unprejudiced public opinion in such matters.

Had Logan been so guided, he might have been spared many years.

### Where Pipes are Made.

Ruhla, a mountain village of Thuringia, is the centre of the pipe manufacture of Germany. Like Sheffield, England, it was famous in the middle ages for its arms and armor, and at a subsequent period for its knives. When the use of tobacco became common in Europe, it turned its attention to the fabrication of iron smoking pipes. Gradually, however, beginning in the seventeenth century, meerschaum and wood were adopted as more suitable materials to work upon. The first meerschaum pipe was carved in the early part of the thirty years' war, and Wallenstein is said to have bought it. The true clay is to be produced only at Eski-Scher, in Asia Minor, where there are large deposits, and whence it is sent direct to to the manufactories at Ruhla, of which there are at present forty, employing almost the whole population of the district. The number of pipes, and the other articles dear to smokers, turned out is enormous, the yearly average being 540,000 real meerschaums, varying in price from six cents to $60 each; 500,000 imitation meerschaums, at from twenty-five cents to $5 per dozen; 9,600,000 porcelain pipe bowls, either plain white or gayly painted, ranging in price from eight cents to $2.50 per dozen; 5,000,000 wooden pipes of infinite variety in size, form and ornamentation, and price, the common kinds being extremely cheap and those artistically carved fetching a comparatively high price; 3,000,000 bowls of clay or lava, plain, at about six cents, and of better kind at seventy-five cents per dozen; 15,000,000 pipes composed of separate parts (bowl, stick, cover, etc.), from ten cents to $1.25 per dozen. There are five qualities of meerschaum used in the making of pipes. The best is known by its facile absorption of nicotine juice of tobacco, which gradually developes into a rich brown blush upon the surface, and when this process is well advanced, the pipe becomes almost invulnerable without being hard. A specimen of this kind sold at Vienna for $250, although it was not very highly carved.—*Tobacco.*

### A Prairie of Pitch.

I have just returned from a trip to the so-called "Pitch Lake," writes a correspondent from Port of Spain, Trinidad, to the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* Running south down the Parian Gulf to La Brea, some forty miles distant from this port, we there disembarked, and, climbing a gentle ascent of 140 feet, we found the lake, a little more than a mile inland. Strictly speaking, there is no lake in the common acceptance of the term, but a level plain, composed of a concrete, though flexible, mass of pitch, covering an area of perhaps 100 acres.

Bushes, patches of vegetation and occasional pools of brackish water diversify the surface here and there, giving it the appearance of a mud swamp. There is no difficulty in walking or wading from one end to the other, for with the sole exception of several places where the pitch is in a state of ebullition in a soft and viscid consistency the "lake" is semi-solid. On it I found chestnut-colored men and women digging out large clods of the asphalt with ax and shovel and loading it upon donkey carts.

Each lump of the asphalt exhibited small cavities, and we were informed by the diggers that they never dig deep enough to find the pitch at all softened. The roughened surface of the pits is exposed to the tropical sun, and within a few days the cavities are full again. From 30,000 to 40,000 tons of the asphalt are dug out every year, each cubic foot of the pitch weighing on an average sixty pounds. It is estimated that there are in the deposit not less than 10,000,000 pounds which, at the present rate of digging, should last fully 8,000 years.

### A Lion-Tamer's Nerve.

Crockett made the greatest name for himself of any lion tamer, not in England alone, but in France, Germany and America. "I remember well," says Archibald Forbes, "the time when the six lions were loose at one time in Astley's. The Sangers had sent the beasts up from Edmonton the night before. Nobody to this day knows how they got out of their dens; but it was thought at the time that some one of the grooms—with whom the manager was very unpopular, he used to fine them so mercilessly—had let them loose maliciously, that they might get at the horses. There they were, anyhow, loose in the place, smelling the horses, and mad to get at them. They had already killed a man, and had eaten him when Crockett arrived. Without halting an instant, he dashed in among them single-handed, with only a switch in his hand, and I'm blest if he didn't manage to den them all single-handed. That was nerve for you."

### Durability of Ten Kinds of Wood.

Experiments made at the suggestion of Professor Sargent by the Boston and Providence Railroad on the enduring qualities of various woods for railroad ties have given results of importance to farmers. In these experiments fifty-two ties were laid in December, 1878, on a track in Boston, where the traffic is very heavy, having an average of sixty-five trains daily. Ten kinds of wood were tried, five in the natural state and five creosoted. None of the ties rotted except one of the ailantus; the others that had to be removed had been injured by the hammering of the trains. Spruce, hemlock, larch and Southern pine have all suffered badly in this way. White-oak lasted well, but it holds the spikes so firmly that they cannot be drawn when the rails have to be shifted. Creosoted elm and birch did well, and are to be recommended. Chestnut was unfortunately not included in the experiment, although it is considered one of the best woods for ties. The behavior of the catalpa was one of the most interesting features of the case, all the ties of this wood being sound, except just under the rails, where they are crushed nearly to a pulp. —*New York World.*


A leading physician has made the startling revelation that six thousand people, mostly children, die yearly in this country from the effects of cough mixtures containing morphia or opium. Red Star Cough Cure contains neither opiates nor poisons; purely vegetable.

A RITZVILLE, W. T., farmer digging a well came upon an immense underground cavity, whence a strong breeze blows constantly, with a noise like the humming of telegraph wires.

March, 1882, Rev. L. N. St. Onge, P. P. Indian Missionary, Glen Falls, N. Y., wrote: "A single application of St. Jacobs Oil relieved me of rheumatism." October 29, 1886, he writes again: "It cured me then."

A MERCED (Cal.) farmer has poisoned over 20,000 jack rabbits in the last four years, and yet, in spite of the warfare against them, they are increasing in number and are becoming a veritable plague to the Merced and Fresno farmers.

**A Bargain in Corner Lots**

Is what most men desire, but to keep from filling a grave in a cemetery lot ere half your days are numbered, always keep a supply of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" by you, for the early symptoms of consumption appear lose no time in putting yourself under the treatment of this invaluable medicine. It cures when no thing else will. Possessing, as it does, ten times the virtue of the best cod liver oil, it is by the use of it the cheapest but far the pleasantest to take. It purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens the system, cures blotches, pimples, eruptions and other humors. By druggists.

FLOCKS of turkeys in Fresno, Cal., are rented out for grasshopper and bug exterminators.

**"Work, Work, Work!"**

How many women there are working to-day in various branches of industry—to say nothing of the thousands of patient housewives whose lives are an unceasing round of toil—who are nearly to those unfortunates to which the weaker sex is liable. Their tasks are rendered doubly hard and irksome and their lives shortened, yet hard necessity compels them to keep on. To such Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" offers a sure means of relief. For all female weaknesses it is a certain cure. All druggists.

TEN cent is the price set on the head of the crow found in the State of Maine.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A GROSS of steel pens can now be produced for eight cents. They once cost $36.

**Are you Making Money?**

There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning thereby from $5 to $25 per day and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

No lady should live in perpetual fear, and suffer from the many serious troubles that so often appear, when Dr. Kilmer's COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY is certain to prevent and cure Tumor and Cancer there.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

**AGENTS WANTED for the LIFE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER**

by THOS. W. KNOX. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. Outsells all others 10 to 1. The BEST and CHEAPEST. Splendid illustrations. Sells like wildfire. Distance no hindrance for we pay the freight and give Extra Terms. Send for circular. Address HARTFORD PUB. CO., Hartford, Conn.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

**That Tired Feeling**

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